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OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,

1903,

WITH

APPENDICES.

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SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

European and Eurasian Vital Statistics.

1. The European Census population of 1901 in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory, is 18,804. During the year 1903, 270 births and 253 deaths were recorded against 251 and 302 respectively in 1902. The birth-ratio was 14·36 as against 13·35 in 1902, the death-ratio 13·45 as against 16·06 in 1902. By sexes 132 males and 138 females were born against 133 and 118 in 1902. And as regards deaths 148 males and 105 females died against 189 and 113 in 1902.

2. The Eurasian Census population of 1901 is 6,557. During the year 139 births were registered against 140 in 1902, and 160 deaths against 154, the birth-ratios being 21·20 per mille against 21·35 in 1902 and the death-ratios 24·40 against 23·49. Of those born 63 were males and 76 females against 68 and 72 in 1902. As regards deaths 82 males and 78 females died against 84 and 70 in 1902.

Native Population Vital Statistics.

Births.

Number of registered births.

3. In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1903 there were 576,949 births registered against 631,393 in 1902, less by 54,444 than the number registered in the previous year and also less by 42,231 than the decennial mean ending 1902. In only six districts, Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Sukkur, Panch Maháls and Upper Sind Frontier, did the number of births exceed the deaths.

The recorded birth-rate for the year was 31·22 per mille against 34·16 in 1902 and a decennial mean of 32·98. The number of births recorded during the year is less in every Collectorate than in the previous year except in Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur and the Upper Sind Frontier.

Causes of the low birth-rate.

4. The low birth-rate for the Gujarát Province, 31·17 per mille, ranging from 38·65 in the Panch Maháls to 26·56 in Ahmedabad and in all the three cities and principal towns except Bulsár Town Circle is ascribed by Major Arnim, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, "to the increased incidence of plague which was generally distributed throughout the Province, the ratio of deaths from this cause varying from 3·39 per mille in Ahmedabad to as much as 23·64 per mille in Kaira Zillah. In Annual Form No. IV will be noted the very high mortality among women between 20—50 years of age. The heavy incidence of plague

upon pregnant women has been noted by observers of that disease and must, in the case under reference, be the main cause of the reduced birth-rate."

In the Southern Registration District the birth-rate for the whole division was 32·57 per mille ranging from 37·05 in Bijápur to 28·25 in Kánara. The persistently low birth-rate for Kánara is greatly influenced by chronic disease sapping the vitality at the child-bearing period. Malaria and its sequelæ are the primary causes. The registration of births is untrustworthy owing to the immense number of hamlets scattered over the forest areas and the defective nature of the registration system. The low birth-rate combined with the large number of still-births in Kánara has been specially reported on in accordance with Government memorandum No. 398, dated 26th January 1904.

The comparitively high birth-rate of 37·05 in Bijápur shows the population has begun to recover from the effects of the late famine. The true birth-rate of Bijápur in normal years is probably nearer 50 than 40 per mille.

The low birth-rates in Belgaum and Dhárwár were immensely influenced by the terrible mortality from Plague evidenced by the percentage of villages attacked and the ratio per mille of population destroyed. The mortality of women of a child-bearing age was excessive. *Vide* Table IV.

In the Western Registration District the birth-rate reached 37·89 per mille as against 44·91 last year. The plague mortality which undoubtedly affected the birth-ratios unfavourably was, however, less widespread and destructive than in the Southern Circle. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, observes "in most of the towns birth registration is very imperfectly carried on." * * *

In the Central Registration District the birth ratio was 33·89 as against 35·79 last year. The plague deaths reached 89,365, the disease fell on all Collectorates severely, except Ratnágiri which recorded only 624 deaths. As in other plague-stricken areas this disease was the main cause of the lowered birth-rate. The comparatively low birth-rate for Ratnágiri is greatly due to the migration of people for work in Bombay and elsewhere and imperfect registration in the forest villages and hamlets.

In Sind there was a decrease of 6,612 registered births against last year. The very low birth-rates recorded habitually in Sind are stated by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to be due "to the little attention paid to registration by the Tappadars who are entrusted with the work. These officers being already very hard worked and having to remain for some months together at headquarters for Jamábandi find it impossible to attend to the work personally and therefore leave it to their illiterate Kotars to collect the reports of births and deaths. This is particularly obvious in Thar and Párkar* * *." In some cases it may be also due to the return of Tharis and Marwaris to their homes, who had come in great numbers to Sind owing to scarcity in their native land during the previous years.

Births by Sexes.—Annual Form I.

5. There were 299,485 male and 277,464 female births recorded during the year against 327,549 and 303,844 in 1902. For every 100 female births there were 107·94 male which results compared with those of European countries is encouraging as denoting considerable accuracy in the registration of the sexes. There is a tendency, however, to slightly favour the males.

Births by years.

6. The following statement shows the number of births recorded in each year since 1893:—

1893	...	664,305	1897	...	629,693	1901	...	465,647
1894	...	660,268	1898	...	582,371	1902	...	631,393
1895	...	674,304	1899	...	685,348	1903	...	576,949
1896	...	691,847	1900	...	505,662			

Since 1896 these figures show the effects of the havoc caused by plague and famine.

Births by months.

7. The monthly distribution of births in 1903 as compared with 1902 and the monthly mean of the previous ten years is given in the following table:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mean for 10 years 1893 to 1902	48,797	44,223	49,219	49,119	52,343	52,381	54,227	54,516	54,131	55,714	53,333	51,080	619,083
1902	50,061	43,115	49,055	51,393	52,515	52,159	53,596	55,488	57,868	58,310	56,330	51,503	631,393
1903	46,674	41,194	42,466	42,345	44,519	45,942	47,995	50,523	51,175	55,110	55,333	53,673	576,949

As showing the effect of season on the fecundity of the married community the table loses much of its interest in the absence of a record of monthly marriages.

Fecundity was highest in November, lowest in February. In 1902 it was highest in October and lowest in February, whilst for the decennial 1893 to 1902 the maximum fecundity shows October to be the favourable month and February the lowest.

Birth-rates in urban and rural population.

8. The recorded birth-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were 23·56 and 32·37 against 27·09 and 35·23 in 1902. Except in the Collectorates of Dhárwár, Kánara and throughout Sind, except the Upper Sind Frontier, the rural birth-rates exceeded the urban. In Dhárwár and the Upper Sind Frontier the birth-rates were nearly the same, *viz.*, 31·12 and 22·93 respectively in the rural and 31·94 and 22·10 in the urban. The urban rates in the Collectorates of Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Thar and Párkar are all below 17 per mille whilst in Sind both urban and rural rates are extremely low with the exception of urban Karáchi where births are very well recorded (44·35) and urban Sukkur (37·46). The mortality of women at a child-bearing age from plague and the havoc caused by that disease especially amongst the urban populations together with the scattering of the population outside towns and villages, both lowered the birth-rates and made registration often extremely difficult.

Birth-rates in rural registration circles.

9. In 12 rural registration circles, the birth-rate was above 50 per mille. In 39 it was between 40 and 50 per mille: in 29 it was between 35 and 40; in 54 it ranged from 30 to 35. In 52 it was between 20 and 30 and in 34 it fell below 20 per mille. Of these 34 rural registration circles no less than 33 are in Sind showing how very much behind hand that Province is compared with the Presidency proper. No alteration appears to have taken place in the efficiency of birth registration in rural Sind but the subject is receiving the earnest attention of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. In Edalabad, Khándesh and Váda, Thána, the birth-rates were 56·84 and 64·39 per mille respectively.

Birth-rates in urban and cantonment circles.

10. Out of 56 towns and 7 cantonments in the Presidency 3 towns recorded a birth-rate exceeding 40 per mille, *viz.*, Karáchi (44·35), Sukkur (40·01) and Borsad (42·07). Eleven towns returned rates between 30 and 40, 28 between 20 and 30, and the remainder 14 towns and 7 cantonments below 20. Whilst plague created great disturbance in the correct registration of births. Municipalities have much work before them before their birth returns can be accepted as accurate. The Municipalities of Karáchi, Sukkur and Borsad are to be congratulated on the care with which they have carried out their duties.

Still-born.

11. During the year 1903 9,377 or 1·63 per cent. of total births were registered as still-born against 9,545 or 1·51 per cent. in 1902. Of these 5,274 were males and 4,103 females against 5,354 and 4,191 respectively in 1902. The percentage of still-born to born alive is as usual highest in Bombay City and Kánara 11·44 per cent. and 5·36 per cent. respectively compared with 11·49 and 3·76 in 1902. The causes of these exceptional high rates have been specially considered and reported on in accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3184, dated 19th June 1903. In England where still-births are not specially registered the

proportion is supposed to be about 4 per cent. It will be noticed males outnumber females, probably owing to the greater difficulty in child-birth. This is in accordance with European experience.

Deaths.

Number of deaths.

12. Among the native population in the rural, town and cantonment circles in the Presidency 811,525 deaths were registered in 1903 as against 721,462 or 90,063 more than in 1902. Of the total deaths no less than 281,269 or 34·66 per cent. were due to plague. Of the total deaths registered 413,783 occurred among males and 397,742 among females against 369,491 and 351,971, respectively, in 1902.

Deaths by years.

13. The following statement shows the number of deaths recorded in each year since 1893 :—

1893	...	511,831	1897	...	749,916	1901	...	686,134
1894	...	607,179	1898	...	548,825	1902	...	721,462
1895	...	538,540	1899	...	672,269	1903	...	811,525
1896	...	596,472	1900	...	1,318,783			

Death-rate.

14. The death-rate reached the very high proportion of 43·91 per mille and rose above that of 1902 by 4·87.

Male and female death-rates.

15. The rate per mille of males dying to males living was 43·42 and of females dying to females living 44·43. In 1902 these ratios were 38·77 and 39·32 respectively. For every 100 female deaths there were 104·03 of males, but these proportions vary considerably, as in Bombay City the ratio of males to female deaths was 133·79, in Karáchi Collectorate 120·27 and in Násik 105·72.

Taking the relative strength of the male and female population as 9,529,472 and 8,951,890 (census 1901) the deaths were 413,783 and 397,742 respectively, the proportion of male to female deaths by this method of calculation being 104·03 (paragraph 3, Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3184 of 19th June 1903).

Deaths by districts.

16. In the Western, Central, Southern Gujarát and Sind Registration Districts the number of deaths recorded in 1903 were 192,649, 217,255, 207,903, 124,652 and 69,066, and their ratios per mille were 43·60, 44·70, 63·10, 46·15 and 21·54 respectively. Excluding Sind the ratios were greatly inflated by plague, 18·39 per mille of population being destroyed in the Central, 32·85 in the Southern, 11·16 in Gujarát and 11·50 in the Western Registration District.

Deaths by Collectorates.

17. Excessive death-rates were recorded in all Collectorates excepting those of Sind, the Panch Maháls and Ratnágiri and ranged from 74·53 per mille in Belgaum to 29·38 per mille in Kolába. 14 out of the 19 Collectorates of the Presidency proper recorded rates over 40 per mille. The exceptionally low death-rates recorded in the Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier Collectorates 17·95 and 15·19 respectively point to defective registration.

Birth and death-rates compared by Collectorates to columns 6 and 7.—Annual Form II.

18. An examination of columns 6 and 7, Annual Form II, shows the death-rates in all Collectorates exceeded the birth-rates except in Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Panch Maháls, Sukkur and the Upper Sind Frontier. In Bombay City the death and birth-rates were 66·99 and 21·19 respectively.

Deaths by Ages.—Annual Form IV.

19. Deaths by ages are given in Annual Form IV. Infantile mortality is specially referred to in paragraph 22 in accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5192, dated 7th September 1901. By reference to Annual Form No. IV it will be seen there were 220,404 deaths of children under 5 years of age which, according to the census of 1901, gives the high death-rate of 97·04 per mille on the population under 5 years. The children under five contributed 27·16 per cent. to the total deaths. The deaths of adults, 20—30

years of age, were also excessive. The influence of the destructive plague epidemic during the year is seen throughout the mortality exhibited in this table.

Deaths by caste or class.

20. The deaths by classes in each Collectorate are recorded in Annual Form V, Appendix IV. It is not known how far jungle tribes are now returned as Hindus, whereas at the census they were placed under "Other classes." If to any extent the death-rates for the latter would, of course, be too low, while for Hindus they would be too high, *vide* paragraph 4, Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3184, dated 19th June 1903.

Deaths by Sexes.—Annual Form IV, Appendix IV.

21. The total deaths according to the age and sex distribution of the population is given in Annual Form IV, Appendix IV. The mortality of females at the child-bearing ages is excessive. It was particularly so in the Belgaum and Dhárwár Collectorates, which were so severely smitten by plague. The high mortality of child-bearing women had a distinct effect on lowering the birth-rate in all affected districts.

22. The mortality of infants in relation to the births registered for the year 1903 is briefly commented on in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5192, dated 7th September 1901. The results will be more valuable when the registration of the basis of calculation is more reliable and the ages of the infants more correctly given by informants.

The mortality was excessive for the whole Presidency in both sexes, *viz.*, 219·57 and 206·70 per 1,000 births respectively, and may be ascribed in great measure to bad sanitary arrangements and those special agencies which destroy infant life and which vary in different localities. Some of the principal causes are improper and insufficient food, bad management, use of opiates, neglect, early marriages and debility of mothers. The widespread influence of plague struck severely at both mothers and infants. All districts show abnormal rates except Ratnágiri, the Panch Maháls and the Upper Sind Frontier where the mortality was recorded as below 150 per 1,000 births. In the remaining Collectorates, excluding Bombay, the rates reach as high as 301·09 male and 28·897 female in Broach to 162·88 male and 141·15 female in Bijápur. In Bombay City the ratios returned each 547·48 and 527·57 respectively. The causes of the apparent excessive mortality of infants in Bombay City and Ahmedabad were specially reported on in accordance with Government Resolution No. 3184, dated 19th June 1903.

Statistics of Ahmedabad City.

23. In accordance with paragraph 2, Government Resolution No. 1763, dated 7th April 1904, a note on the statistics of Ahmedabad Town is given. The general death-rate for 1903 continued excessive, *viz.*, 60·26 per mille against a mean for the last five years of 81·52. Plague caused 541 deaths, 6,611 deaths were ascribed to fever and 1,909 to respiratory diseases, the correctness of which must be received with reservation. The results of the report by the Civil Surgeon on the infantile mortality, dated 17th December 1903, and the orders issued by Government, dated 7th April 1904, for the improvement of registration and enforcement of by-laws have not yet had time to operate. The town still continues very unhealthy. It is regretted the orders contained in the above Resolution were not received early enough for obtaining full information regarding the statistics of Ahmedabad which, however, will be furnished in the next annual report.

Deaths by causes.

24. The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1903 arranged according to causes and contrasted with the results for 1902 and with the mean of the preceding five years:—

Causes of deaths.	Mean for 5 years, 1898 to 1902.		1902.		1903.	
	Number.	Ratio per mille.	Number.	Ratio per mille.	Number.	Ratio per mille.
Cholera	38,733	2·07	3,229	0·17	1,825	·09
Small-pox	4,239	·23	2,189	0·12	2,732	·15
Plague	105,799	5·66	184,752	10·00	281,269	15·22
Fevers	310,175	16·60	270,845	14·66	259,704	14·05
Dysentery and diarrhœa	93,730	5·02	58,682	3·17	55,443	3·00
Respiratory diseases...	...	...	59,379	3·21	59,349	3·21
Injuries	7,367	·39	7,434	0·40	6,693	·37
Other causes ...	229,452	12·28	134,952	7·30	144,510	7·82
All causes ...	789,495	42·25	721,462	39·04	811,525	43 91

For comments on the causes of death, *vide* Section VI.

Deaths by months.—Annual Form III.

25. The maximum mortality (92,785) occurred in January and the minimum (38,803) in June. In 1902 the maximum and minimum occurred in December and June respectively (85,005) and (34,462).

Number of circles.

26. Statistical returns are received from 220 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 8 in foreign territory. The population according to the census of 1901 of the rural circles was 16,065,004, of the town circles 2,347,378 and of the cantonments in British territory 68,980 exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians or a total of 18,481,362. The population of the 8 cantonments in foreign territory was 120,736.

27. The recorded death-rates among the urban and rural population and the 7 cantonments in British territory are given in Table VI, Appendix IV. The death-rates for the 8 cantonments in foreign territory will be found in paragraph 31. The urban and rural death-rates were 59·87 and 41·51 per mille as against 60·22 and 35·85 in 1902. Only in six Collectorates out of 25 were the rural death-rates in excess of the urban.

Death-rate in rural circles.

28. In 90 or 40·91 per cent. of rural registration circles the mortality rose above 40 per mille. In 46 the death-rate was between 30 and 40, in 15 it was between 20 and 30, in 30 between 20 and 25, whilst in 39 the record was below 20 per mille of which 34 were in Sind.

Death-rates in town circles.

29. Excessive death-rates are recorded in most town circles no less than 18 towns showing death-rates over 60 per mille and 11 with 70 and over. The death-rates in Athni and Ránebennur Towns reach the appalling figures of 138·83 and 123·90 per mille respectively. The mortality in these towns was very severe from plague. In Athni the total deaths were 1,542 of which 1,165 were caused by plague. In Ránebennur the total deaths were 1,840 of which 1,379 were due to plague. A reference to Annual Form No. VI shows that most of the large towns were severely affected by plague mortality Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Pandharpur, Surat, Nadiád, Gadag, Hubli and Dhárwár.

Death-rate in cantonments in British territory.

30. During the year under report the recorded death-rate from all causes in Málegaon reached the high figure of 74·78 whilst Poona (45·09), Kirkee (49·18) and Belgaum (38·31) all recorded excessive rates. The cantonments of Devláli and Ahmedabad were comparatively healthy with 19·35 and 18·23 rates respectively.

Cantonments in Quasi-Foreign Territory.

Statistics of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory.

31. The following table shows the vital statistics of the civil population of those cantonments which are situated in quasi-foreign territory. The total number of births registered in these cantonments during the year 1903 was 2,108 against 2,676 in 1902, the birth-rate being 17·46 per mille as against 22·16 in 1902. There were 10,127 deaths giving a ratio of 83·86 per mille against 3,592 deaths and ratio of 29·75 in 1902.

"Plague" and "fevers" were the chief causes of the high mortality no less than 5,474 deaths from plague having occurred out of 10,127 total deaths or 54·05 per cent.

In Mhow 5,135 deaths from plague occurred out of a population of 34,740 and was the main cause of the appalling death toll of 164·31 per mille. Neemuch recorded 300 deaths from plague out of a population of 14,624 and 1,086 from fevers. The fever mortality reached 74·26 per mille. It is quite possible cases of pneumonic plague were recorded under "fevers" as so high a death-rate as 74·26 per mille could scarcely have been due to malarial fevers :—

Cantonments.	Population according to census of 1901.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of births.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths from							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.
Aden. Municipal limits ...	36,323	67·	5 37	693	19·08	...	9	5	594	226	12	908	1,744	...	·25	·14	16·08	6·22	·33	25·00	48·02
Aden. Purely civil population of cantonments ...	206	7·	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·85	4·85
Baroda	2,704	1·	2704·	53	19·60	...	...	...	14	2	...	66	8	...	...	...	5·18	·74	...	24·49	30·32
Bhuj	741	1·16	638·79	20	26·99	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	1(	...	...	...	5·40	...	...	8·09	13·49
Deesa	8,566	5·	1,713·20	105	12·26	...	...	18	160	7	6	44	23	...	...	2·10	18·68	·82	·70	5·13	27·43
Mhow	34,740	6·	5,790·	232	6·68	...	...	5,135	233	30	5	305	5,708	...	...	147·81	6·71	·87	·14	8·78	164·31
Nasirabad ...	22,494	8·58	2,621·68	759	33·74	...	...	16	366	53	6	359	805	...	...	·71	16·27	2·53	·27	15·96	35·79
Neemuch ...	14,624	4·52	3,235·40	236	16·14	...	...	300	1,086	7	2	141	1,536	...	...	20·51	74·26	·48	·14	9·64	105 03
Rájkot	338	·56	602·58	10	29·59	...	..	...	2	1	...	3	(	...	...	...	5·92	2·96	...	8·87	17·75
Total ...	120,738	100·82	17,870·65	2,108	17·46	...	9	5,474	2,449	331	31	1,833	10,127	...	·07	45·33	20·23	2·74	·25	15·18	83·86

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

Mortality in 1903.

32. In Annual Form No. VII are set forth the deaths from cholera for each district by months, the number of registration circles affected, and the number of villages from which cholera was reported, etc.

In the year 1903 there were 1,825 deaths recorded as due to cholera compared with 3,229 in 1902. The disease was practically confined to Sind where there was a slight but distinct epidemic. A reference to Table No. VII will show the disease present in 9 districts in the Presidency proper but quiescent—only 73 deaths being recorded in these collectorates. The epidemic which last year caused 3,229 deaths was also practically confined to Sind which bore 95·41 per cent. of the total cholera mortality. In the year under report, 96·00 per cent. of the mortality likewise occurred in this province, whilst 9 districts recorded the remaining deaths. Table No. VII, both for 1903 and last year, is instructive in showing the localization of the epidemic to practically one province and at the same time demonstrating the various foci of the disease, in its quiescent state, n various districts over the Presidency.

The tables likewise show the rise and fall of both epidemics in Sind and their practical extinction in both years during the cold weather.

Monthly mortality.

33. During the first four months of the year, the disease was absent from the whole Presidency excepting in Bombay City (5 deaths) and a single death recorded from Broach Town. From May to October the cholera poison became active in Sind alone, and was chiefly confined to the Sukkur, Lárkhána and Upper Sind Frontier Districts. In the terrific heats of June, July and August the disease was at its worst, destroying 1,141 persons or 65·12 per cent. of the total mortality during the epidemic.

Mortality by seasons.

34. There is a distinct relation between cholera and seasons. In the rainless province of Sind the seasons differ from those of the Presidency in their excessive high temperatures in the hot months and the very great alternations in the cold. The air is very dry. In the epidemic which occurred in Sind, the disease was active from May to October and was at its maximum during the hottest months of this period—June—August. In the epidemic of 1902 it showed the same seasonal prevalence.

Mortality for 21 years, 1883 to 1903, inclusive.

35. The following table shows the total number of deaths from cholera in each of the twenty-one years ending 1903 :—

1883 ... 37,954	1888 ... 36,500	1892 ... 42,900	1896 ... 35,404	1900 ... 163,889
1884 ... 13,804	1889 ... 32,431	1893 ... 18,853	1897 ... 57,109	1901 ... 13,600
1885 ... 37,287	1890 ... 3,259	1894 ... 33,588	1898 ... 4,368	1902 ... 3,229
1886 ... 167	1891 ... 17,850	1895 ... 8,890	1899 ... 8,579	1903 ... 1,825
1887 ... 25,711				

This record shows that cholera is indeed endemic in the Presidency lighting up into epidemic lasting generally three years. If the deaths are multiplied by 2 on the assumption of the general cholera mortality being 50 per cent., some idea may be formed of the terrible amount of sickness and suffering caused by this disease.

Death-rates by Collectorates.

36. Fifty-two per cent. of the collectorates returned cases, but in only three districts of Sind, *viz.*, Sukkur, Lárkhána and Upper Sind Frontier was the disease epidemic. Karáchi

which recorded an outbreak destroying 4·47 per mille of population last year was entirely free in 1903. The mortality in Sukkur was 1·24, in Lárkhána 1·39 and in the Upper Sind Frontier 0·56 per mille of population.

Mortality in rural circles.

37. Out of 220 rural circles, 28 or 12·73 per cent. were attacked against 34 or 15·45 per cent. last year. Of the 28 affected rural circles, the chief incidence of the disease fell on those of Hyderabad, Sukkur, Lárkhána and Upper Sind Frontier (78·57 per cent). The newly constituted district of Lárkhána was the worst affected with 10 rural circles attacked.

Mortality in towns.

38. Out of 56 town circles in the Presidency, 10 were affected by cholera against 8 last year. The disease was trivial in Belgaum, Nagar, Bijápur and Broach with a single death in each. Poona returned but 2 deaths, whilst Bombay City was particularly free from the disease with only 17 deaths. The chief mortality occurred in Shikárpur (2·30), Sukkur (2·65), Lárkhána (2·54) and Jacobabad (3·08) per mille of population.

Cholera in Cantonments.

38 (*a*) No cholera occurred in any of the 7 cantonments in the Presidency.

Villages affected by cholera.

39. The disease was very local, attacking but 160 out of 25,846 villages in the whole Presidency, and of these, 152 or 95 per cent. were in Sind.

Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns.

40. Cholera was present in Bombay City on 15th January 1903, Broach, 6th February, Shikárpur Town 3rd May, Belgaum 19th May, Bijápur 13th June, Poona 27th June and Ahmednagar 14th July.

Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in villages.

41. Thul (old), a village in the Upper Sind Frontier, was the first attacked, then Alijatoi in Lárkhána on 25th May, Kamalani in Hyderabad 3rd July, Utrangaogarhad in Khándesh on 14th August, Kumbhavali in Thána 4th September, and Hebbari in Kánara 8th October.

Attacks and deaths.

42. The total number of recorded attacks from cholera was 2,768 and 1,825 deaths giving a fatality of 65·93 per cent. which is high. It is most probable all attacks were not reported, *e.g.*, Thána reported 8 attacks and 8 deaths, Bombay City 24 attacks to 17 deaths, whilst Sind showed 2,624 attacks to 1,752 deaths or a fatality of 66·77 per cent.

The cholera epidemic in Sind.

43. With regard to the epidemic in Sind, Captain Forbes Knapton, acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, made a careful investigation. He states "The first case was reported from old Thul of the Jacobabad District as imported from Hardwár on the Ganges. Another imported case coming from the same origin, *viz.*, Hardwár, was reported from Shikárpur Town on 3rd May. Local cases and deaths then began to occur in Shikárpur Town. Sukkur was next attacked from Shikárpur, which in its turn affected Rohri. The disease then gradually spread into the rural circles of the Sukkur, Lárkhána and other districts." The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner visited Sukkur in May and advised and consulted with the local authorities. Instructions were issued to all concerned on the measures to be adopted in dealing with the disease, but no special medical officers were engaged in the investigation or treatment of the disease.

An inquiry into the influence of local water-supplies on the propagation of the disease would have been interesting and valuable, but until the strength of the Department in Sind is increased, scientific inquiries into the local causes of cholera epidemics is impracticable.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox mortality.

44. There were 2,732 deaths from small-pox (1,488 males and 1,244 females) against 2,189 in 1902 and a decennial mean of 4,049. Of the 2,732 deaths, 1,460 or 53·44 per cent.

were contributed by the city of Bombay. The total mortality was considerably below the mean. Assuming amongst the vaccinated and unvaccinated 30 attacks to each death, there were some 81,960 persons attacked from the disease during the year.

Deaths since 1892.

45. The number of deaths registered under this head since 1892 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from small-pox.	Year.	Number of deaths from small-pox.
1892	2,770	1898	1,834
1893	3,567	1899	1,946
1894	3,155	1900	9,885
1895	2,299	1901	5,340
1896	6,443	1902	2,189
1897	3,835	1903	2,732
Total ...	22,069	Total ...	23,926
Mean ...	3,678	Mean ...	3,988

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

46. The highest mortality occurred in the city of Bombay with 1,460 deaths. The Western Registration District contributed 734, the Central 203, the Southern 53, Gujarát 53 and Sind 229. The disease was conspicuous in the Hyderabad, Ratnágiri, Kolába, Násik and Khándesh Districts.

Deaths by age.

47. In the year under report 29·87 per cent. of deaths occurred among children under 1 year of age. 39·60 among children 1-10 years old, while the remaining 30·53 per cent. took place among persons over 10 years of age.

Origin and spread of the disease and preventive measures adopted.

48. The disease is endemic. A reference to paragraph 45 shows the destruction caused year by year by this essentially preventible disease. As an instance of the difficulty in preventing the spread of the disease, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind, observes: "There being no jurisdiction over the movements of infected persons either by road or boat the disease is carried from one circle to another in the province." In a particularly severe outbreak in the town of Málegaon, Western Registration District, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner draws attention to the opposition to vaccination on the part of a class of local Momins, weavers, and the difficulty in obtaining early notification of the disease from neglect on the part of the people in reporting cases to the town authorities. The spread of the disease in Málegaon was mainly due to this cause and the opposition of the Momin weavers.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, observes: "Parents in the jungle districts of Kánara and Dhárwár object most strongly to vaccination especially of infants under 1 year of age, thus many children escape vaccination permanently."

The preventive measures adopted in all outbreaks were those habitually adopted by the Department, *viz.*:

On the notification of outbreaks, vaccination and revaccination is offered to the people and as much vaccination work performed in and around the affected area as possible. Isolation and disinfection methods are at present impracticable. Owing to notification being non-compulsory frequently the only intimation received by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner is the return of deaths from small-pox, by which time the disease has obtained a firm hold on the village. In the Málegaon outbreak above referred to, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner states on visiting the town he found that "for the most part only fatal cases had been reported." The only remedy of any use in dealing with small-pox is the gradual introduction of compulsory vaccination and registration with compulsory notification of cases, all other methods are merely palliative.

FEVER.

Fever mortality.

49. There were 259,704 deaths registered under the heading "Fever" (134,048 males and 125,656 females) against 270,845 in the last year and a decennial mean of 354,577.

Fever deaths since 1892.

50. The number of deaths registered from fever in each year since 1892 is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths from Fever.	Year.	Number of deaths from Fever.
1892	438,038	1898	216,324
1893	361,160	1899	228,438
1894	429,094	1900	543,319
1895	388,843	1901	291,951
1896	410,143	1902	270,845
1897	405,652	1903	259,704
Total ...	2,432,930	Total ...	1,810,581
Mean ...	405,488	Mean ...	301,763

Deaths by Registration Districts and Collectorates.

51. The death-rate from fevers by Registration Districts and Collectorates is set forth in Annual Form No. IX. The total fever death-rate for the whole Presidency was 14·05 per mille as compared with 14·66 last year, and the decennial mean of 18·91 per mille.

The highest mortality from fevers was recorded in Ahmedabad (31·19), Broach (24·83), Lárkhána (21·51) and Surat (18·14).

All the districts in Gujarát and Sind (except Sukkur) and the collectorates of Khándesh, Poona, Sholápur, Kánara and the city of Bombay recorded lower rates than last year. The remaining districts showed higher rates—Násik excepted, in which they are equal.

In the absence of registration supported by medical diagnosis, it is, of course, impossible to ascertain what proportion of fevers in these districts are due to Malaria, Enteric, Measles, or other well-known and differentiated febrile diseases.

I agree with the remarks made by Major Arnim, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát, who states in his annual report "It would be well if some system of nomenclature could be instituted, by means of which the recording of deaths from *bonâ-fide* Malarial fevers could be differentiated from deaths due to other diseases in which a high temperature is a prominent symptom. 'Fever'—*i. e.*, an abnormally high body temperature—is a prominent symptom of many diseased conditions which have nothing to do with Malaria and the grouping of all, or mostly all deaths from febrile conditions under the heading 'Fever' (which is usually assumed to refer to Malarial fever only) is misleading and incorrect."

Deaths by months.

52. The number of deaths returned as due to fevers was highest in January and lowest in June. They rose steadily from August to January and gradually fell from 24,045 in March to 15,773 in July.

Malarial Fevers.

53. In accordance with the Army Sanitary Commission's memorandum on the Sanitary Commissioner's Report for 1901, paragraph 1, a brief account is given of the measures carried on in dealing with "Malarial Fevers." The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, remarks "Malaria is especially ripe in the forest areas of Kánara and Dhárwár. The Collector states the population in these areas is gradually diminishing." Captain Hutchinson mentions Quinine is at present issued at dispensaries and post offices and also by Circle Inspectors, and now travelling dispensaries have been sanctioned for the most malarious areas in Kánara. An attempt at the reduction of mosquitos in the forest areas he

considers impracticable. In Bijápur Town Captain Hooton, Civil Surgeon, organised mosquito brigades with good effect especially in the vicinity of the Jail.

Londa, Belgaum and other places were being dealt with in a similar manner. In Násik, Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, obtained encouraging results from the destruction of the breeding ground of anopholetes and as long as he could be present the work was energetically carried out.

It would be useful if the Sanitary Commissioner received copies of the reports made by Civil Surgeons in dealing with Malaria. None have been received.

Rainfall.

54. *January.*—Rain fell in light to moderate showers between 6th and 8th in Khándesh, and on 6th in Sholápur and in parts of Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Belgaum and Southern Marátha Country States.

February.—No rainfall except at Pálanpur.

March.—Rain fell on 12th in light to moderate showers, the fall at Lúnáwáda being heavy (1·42″).

April.—Month's rain in light to fair showers fell mostly between 25th and 28th in Sholápur, Sátára, the three Karnátak Districts and Kánara. There were heavy falls at Mundargi in Dhárwár District on 8th (1·20″), Talegaon-Dhamdhera in Poona District on 30th (2·70″), and at Gárgoti and Miraj (1·15″), in Kolhápur and other Southern Marátha Country States on 28th.

May.—Deccan.—Rain fell in light to fairly heavy showers between 20th and 26th.

Karnátak.—Light to moderate showers fell between 20th and 28th. There were also scattered showers during the first fortnight.

Konkan.—Rain fell in moderate to very heavy showers between 20th and 26th. There were also some showers in the first fortnight in Kánara.

Gujarát.—Some light showers fell between 22nd and 26th in Surat and Broach and on 26th in parts of other districts.

June.—The light rain during the first fortnight was due to a slight cyclonic storm which preceded the south-west monsoon. The monsoon current advancing in the wake of the storm gave heavy falls along the Western Coast as far north as Bombay between the 11th and 18th of the month. It was also fair in the Deccan, but hardly extended to Gujarát. The current, however, continued to be weak, though it gave moderate to heavy rain in the Konkan and showers more or less local in character in the Deccan. Subsequently it grew weaker and the rainfall lighter even in the Konkan.

Deccan.—Except at two stations in Khándesh, four in Nagar, one in Poona, three in Sholápur, and three in Sátára, the total fall of the month was much under average everywhere. It fell in light to fair showers between 9th and 19th and in the last week.

Karnátak.—Month's fall equal to or in slight excess of the average at five stations in Belgaum, seven in Bijápur, and six in Dhárwár; elsewhere below, especially in the Mallad. It fell in light to fair showers with intervening breaks from 4th to 19th and with scattered showers in the last week.

Konkan.—Month's fall 2 to 18 inches under average except at Vengurla and Devgad in Ratnágiri. It fell in light to fairly heavy showers from 11th to the end of the month. There were also scattered showers in Kánara in the first week.

Gujarát.—Month's fall very much under average everywhere. There was no rain at Mehmadabad and Mátar in Kaira, Kálol in Panch Maháls and Parántij in Ahmedabad. It fell in light to moderate showers in Surat from 14th to the end of the month with intervening breaks. Elsewhere in scattered showers on 15th and 16th. Fall quite insufficient.

July.—Deccan.—Month's rain either equal to or in excess of the average except at four stations in Khándesh, in the greater portion of Násik, one station in Nagar and two in Poona. It fell in light to fairly heavy showers almost daily. The fall was sufficient and well distributed.

Karnátak.—Rain during the month equal to or in excess of the average except at two stations in Bijápur and three in Dhárwár. It fell daily from 9th to the end of the month in Belgaum and western portion of Dhárwár. In Bijápur and eastern portion of Dhárwár, there were showers in the first week, between 14th and 18th and between 27th and 30th.

Konkan.—Total fall of the month exceeded the average in all the districts. Rain fell daily and was sufficient and well distributed.

Gujarát.—Aggregate fall of the month above the average. Rain fell in moderate to fairly heavy showers daily from 11th to the end of the month.

August.—Deccan.—Month's fall exceeded the average in almost the whole of the East Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Sholápur, eastern tálukas of Poona and Sátára and at five stations each in West Khándesh and Násik; elsewhere below. Rain fell almost daily in tracts near the Sahyádris and mostly between 1st and 6th, 17th and 21st and 28th and 31st.

Karnátak.—Aggregate rain of the month above the average in the whole of Bijápur, at 2 stations in Belgaum and 5 stations in the eastern portion of Dhárwár; elsewhere below, especially in the Mallad. It fell in light to fair showers almost daily in the Mallad with a break from 10th to 16th; elsewhere it was confined mostly to 16th to 21st and 28th to 30th with scattered showers in the first fortnight.

Konkan.—Total fall generally in defect of the average except at a few coast stations. Rain fell in light to fairly heavy showers daily throughout the month.

Gujarát.—Month's fall under average except in Surat. Rain fell in light to fairly heavy showers mostly between 1st and 6th, on 11th and 12th and between 21st and 27th.

September.—Deccan.—Aggregate fall of the month generally below average. Rain fell almost daily in the tracts near the Sahyádris; elsewhere it was mostly confined to 1st to 4th and 15th to 19th. The fall was sufficient.

Karnátak.—Month's rain equal to or in excess of the average at five stations in Belgaum, the whole of Bijápur and four stations in Dhárwár; elsewhere in defect. It fell in light to fairly heavy showers almost daily from 10th to the end of the month. Fall generally sufficient.

Konkan.—Total fall of the month generally in defect of the average. Rain fell in light to fairly heavy showers almost daily. Fall sufficient and well distributed.

Gujarát.—Total fall of the month above the average in Surat, almost the whole of Broach and Panch Mahals; elsewhere below it. Rain fell in light to fairly heavy showers mostly between 1st and 15th and 19th and 27th. Fall sufficient.

October.—Deccan.—Month's rain generally in excess of the average except in East Khándesh, Poona and Sátára. Rain fell in light to fairly heavy showers mostly on the first 4 days with scattered showers between 13th and 19th in Sátára, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and east of Poona. Rainfall sufficient.

Karnátak.—Total fall of the month above the average in almost the whole of Bijápur, at 3 stations in Belgaum and 4 in Dhárwár; elsewhere below it. Rain fell in light to fairly heavy showers mostly between 1st and 6th, 16th and 19th and on 24th. Fall timely and sufficient.

Konkan.—Except in Kánara, month's fall exceeded the average. Rain fell in light to fairly heavy showers between 1st and 19th in Kánara, Ratnágiri and Kolába. In Thána it was confined mostly to first 6 days. Fall sufficient.

Gujarát.—Little or no rain fell in the month.

November.—Deccan.—Total fall of the month below average in Sholápur and generally above it in Sátára; none elsewhere. Rain in light to fair showers mostly fell on the first 4 days with scattered showers on 11th and 12th.

Karnátak.—Month's rain generally in excess of the average in Belgaum and Bijápur and in parts of Dhárwár; elsewhere in defect. It fell in light to fairly heavy showers, mostly on 3rd, between 9th and 12th, with additional showers on the last 3 days of the month.

Konkan.—Except in Kánara and in 2 stations in Ratnágiri, month's fall generally in defect of the average. Practically no rain in Thána Rain in light to fair showers mostly fell on 5th, between 9th and 14th, with scattered showers on the last 3 days in Kánara, while in Ratnágiri and Kolába it was mostly from 3rd and 5th with additional scattered showers in Ratnágiri on 11th and 12th.

Gujarát.—No rain during the month.

December.—A few cents. of rain fell on the 1st at a few stations in the Deccan, in almost all stations in Karnátak and at a few stations in Kánara and Ratnágiri and in Southern Marátha Country States. No rain elsewhere.

Plague.

Deaths from Plague.

55. During the year 1903, 281,269 deaths (141,559 males and 139,710 females) were recorded from plague being an increase of 96,517 compared with the previous year.

Deaths since 1896.

56. The number of deaths ascribed to plague in each year since 1896 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from plague.	Year.	Number of deaths from plague.
1896	2,086	1900	33,196
1997	46,944	1901	128,259
1898	86,191	1902	184,752
1899	96,596	1903	281,269
Total ...	231,817	Total ...	627,476
Mean ...	57,954	Mean ...	156,869

As will be seen from the table the disease was extremely fatal in 1903 destroying over a quarter of a million persons.

The mortality was the highest experienced since the commencement of the disease in 1896 and affected all districts more or less except Thar and Párkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

57. Deaths by collectorates are shown in Annual Form No. IX A, from which it will be observed excessive mortality fell on the collectorates of Belgaum and Dhárwar. No less than 92,043 or 32·72 per cent. of the total plague mortality occurred in these ill-fated Zillahs. 222 or 78·44 per cent. Registration Circles were attacked. Excluding Sind the percentage was 93·75. The rates per mille of population for the different Registration Districts were as follows:—

Southern	... 32·85	Central	... 18·39
Western and Sind ·85.	... 11·50	Gujarát	... 11·16

Deaths by months.

58. Annual Form No. IX A gives the monthly mortality. The disease which rose steadily last year from July continued severe through the first quarter of 1903, when the mortality fell from 32,188 in March to 17,571 in April. Through May and June the mortality showed marked decline and thence onwards steadily increased to October gradually falling in November and December. In both 1902 and 1903 the mortality from plague have been the highest on record. In both years there was the same remarkable fall in the deaths during May and June.

Notwithstanding the widespread and fatal character of this scourge only 18·27 per cent. of towns and villages were affected as against 10·38 per cent. last year.

Deaths from Plague amongst the Inoculated.

59. In compliance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1846-P., dated 8th October 1903, in the General Department (Plague), deaths from plague amongst persons inoculated with the anti-plague prophylactic are shown by Collectorates and months in the following table during the year 1903 :—

No.	Collectorates.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total number of deaths from Plague amongst the inoculated.	Total number of deaths from Plague during 1903.
1	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	2	...	35	16,163
2	Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,789
3	Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,662
4	City of Bombay	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20,751
5	Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,432
6	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	37	41	3	153	21,447
7	Poona	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	1	13	13,973
8	Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,238
9	Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,083
10	Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624
11	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	62	59	10	137	45,021
12	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	31	183	427	494	276	1,425	47,022
13	Bijápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	386	15,633
14	Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	664
15	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6,910
16	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,067
17	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,937
18	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,742
19	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,657
20	Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,1
21	Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	521
22	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Sukkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
24	Lárkhána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
25	Upper Sind Frontier... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	21	31	295	526	603	676	2,156	2 1,1.3

To judge of the value of the plague prophylactic a return of *all persons inoculated and of these how many subsequently were attacked and died* of the disease is necessary. The return received from the Plague Department merely report the number of deaths amongst inoculated persons.

Effect of plague on the average annual death-rates. Annual Form No. VI, Appendix IV.

60. The effect of plague on the general annual death-rates by districts and towns will be seen on reference to Annual Form No. VI, Appendix IV.

The general rates were markedly affected by plague in the districts of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Surat, Kaira and all the districts of the Southern Registration District except Kánara.

In the towns plague was the cause of over half the general mortality in Nasirabad, Yeola, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára and Karád and in the remaining towns greatly raised the general death-rates.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

61. Dysentery and Diarrhœa caused the deaths of 29,586 males and 25,857 females, or a total of 55,443 persons as against 58,682 in 1902 and a decennial mean of 69,364.

Deaths since 1892.

62. The number of deaths recorded from Dysentery and Diarrhœa in each year since 1892 is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.	Year.	Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.
1892	35,406	1898	56,789
1893	32,965	1899	74,736
1894	34,667	1900	218,243
1895	35,318	1901	60,198
1896	36,046	1902	58,682
1897	85,966	1903	55,443
Total ...	260,398	Total ...	524,091
Mean ..	43,398	Mean ...	87,348

63. Annual Form No. 10 gives details of deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa by Registration Districts and Collectorates.

Deaths by Registration Districts and Collectorates.

The deaths ascribed to Dysentery and Diarrhœa which were so numerous during the famine years, notably in 1900 when the mortality was 218,243, fell to 55,443 in 1903. The causes of the high annual mortality from Dysentery and Diarrhœa must be ascribed chiefly to impure water-supplies, poverty, privation, unwholesome food, dust, flies, and lack of skilful medical attendance. Travelling dispensaries would do much to lessen the high mortality from these diseases.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát Registration District, remarks: "Strict attention to the purity of the drinking water-supplies is the chief prophylactic to apply to the prevention of these diseases. As far as I have observed during the short period I have been in Gujarát, but little attention is paid to prevent contamination of drinking water-supplies, practically no attention being paid to the recommendations of the Sanitary Department on the subject."

The mortality was highest in the Western Registration District, 5·30 per mille, and lowest in Sind, ·18. The Central returned a ratio of 4·35, the Southern 2·59 and Gujarát ·65 per mille.

Deaths by Months.

64. The deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa by months are recorded in Annual Form No. X, from which it will be seen the diseases were most prevalent in August, September and October. To estimate the value of season on these diseases the conditions of temperature and climate, dampness of subsoil, etc., require to be worked out for each town and locality.

Injuries.

Deaths from Injuries.

65. During 1903, 3,723 males and 2,970 females met with violent deaths against 4,107 males and 3,327 females last year. The mortality from these causes was the lowest since 1897.

Deaths since 1892.

66. The number of deaths registered under Injuries since 1892 is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths from injuries.	Year.	Number of deaths from injuries.
1892	5,432	1898	6,984
1893	6,144	1899	7,102
1894	6,117	1900	8,224
1895	6,051	1901	7,092
1896	6,238	1902	7,434
1897	6,907	1903	6,693
Total ...	36,889	Total ...	43,529
Mean ...	6,148	Mean ...	7,255

Deaths from Injuries for 1902 and 1903 by Sexes.

67. The deaths from these causes arranged by sexes are shown in the following table :—

	1902.			1903.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Drowning	1,388	1,854	3,242	1,352	1,688	3,040
Poisoning	82	46	128	97	35	132
Hanging	125	89	214	104	68	172
Wounding	616	242	858	518	305	823
Wild beasts	106	46	152	57	22	79
Snake bite	824	464	1,288	706	368	1,074
Railway	26	8	34	22	5	27
Other causes	940	578	1,518	867	479	1,346
Total ...	4,107	3,327	7,434	3,723	2,970	6,693

Deaths from Snake-bite by Collectorates.

68. Ratnágiri is the most notoriously infected district of the Presidency. During the previous five years no less than 1,167 persons fell victims to poisonous snakes. In 1903 there were 177 deaths. Hyderabad (112) comes next to Ratnágiri in order of mortality, whilst in the remaining Collectorates excepting Khándesh (75) and Thána (74) the number of deaths from snake-bites was inconsiderable. No anti-venine inoculations were reported.

Details of injuries.

69. Of 3,040 deaths by drowning 246 were suicidal, 2,694 accidental and 100 were entered as "otherwise," the latter heading meaning that when the return was submitted no decision had been arrived at as to whether these deaths were "suicidal" or "accidental."

Of 516 suicidal deaths 246 were the result of drowning, 147 of hanging, 75 occurred from taking poison, 47 from self-inflected wounds and one from suicide on a railway in the Upper Sind Frontier. The large number of accidental cases of drowning indicate the necessity for more care in erecting parapet walls to wells, which would also tend to keep their waters from pollution.

Respiratory Diseases.

Mortality from Respiratory Diseases.

70. Annual Form No. VI, column 9, gives the deaths from Respiratory Diseases in the districts and towns of the Presidency. The accuracy of the data collected under this heading must long remain below the truth, and probably only represent deaths from well marked cases of chronic bronchitis and phthisis and asthma.

Deaths by Collectorates.

71. As reported by districts the total deaths from respiratory diseases amounted to 2·52 per mille, whilst in towns it was 7·83. High mortality rates were reported from the towns of Ahmednagar (15·54), Bombay City (9·30), and the Gujarát towns of Surat (17·79), Broach (19·69), Jambusar (25·23), Kaira (20·27), Nadiád (12·22), Borsad (10·54), Kapadvanj (13·44), Ahmedabad (10·50). Hyderabad (Sind) had very high rate of 14·28 per mille. The returns from towns of Gujarát are unusually high and, if correct, would indicate a considerable amount of lung disease.

The higher respiratory disease rates in the Gujarát districts are possibly many of them cases of pneumonic plague, but owing to the absence of a full-time Deputy Sanitary Commissioner until the close of the year the subject has remained temporarily uninvestigated.

Other Causes.

Deaths from Other Causes.

72. The number of deaths recorded from "Other Causes" number 144,510 (71,953 males and 72,557 females) against 134,952 in 1902 and a decennial mean of 161,830. 17·87 of the total deaths were recorded under "Other Causes."

Deaths by Collectorates.

73. The percentage of deaths recorded under "Other Causes" to total deaths was highest in Kánara (39·97), Bombay City (34·52) and Ratnágiri (27·94) and lowest in Hyderabád (6·46), Thar and Párkar (1·79), Lárkhána (3·30) and the Upper Sind Frontier (4·57).

Deaths from "Other Causes" since 1892.

74. The number of deaths registered from "Other Causes" in each year since 1892 was as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths from Other Causes.	Year.	Number of deaths from Other Causes.
1892	87,196	1898	176,335
1893	89,142	1899	254,872
1894	100,558	1900	342,027
1895	97,104	1901	179,694
1896	100,112	1902	*134,952
1897	143,503	1903	*144,510
Total ...	617,615	Total ...	1,232,390
Mean ...	102,936	Mean ...	205,398

* Do not include deaths from respiratory diseases.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

74*a*. This section has been omitted from this report and appears separately.

SECTION VIII.

SANITARY WORKS, MILITARY—No remarks.

SECTION IX.

SANITARY WORKS, CIVIL.

75. During the year ending 31st March 1903 there were 166 Municipalities in the Mofussil with a population of, according to the Census of 1901, 23,76,275 souls. The total net income of these Municipalities amounted to Rs. 59,84,404, of which sum Rs. 15,90,634 was expended on improving water-supply, drainage and conservancy within Municipal limits. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from Rs. 1-8-10 to Rs. 1-14-5 and the incidence of income from Rs. 2-4-7 to Rs. 2-13-2. The ravages of plague have embarrassed the financial position of most Municipalities, and for want of funds many urgent schemes of water-supply and drainage have not been carried out.

76. There were 23 District Local Boards with 207 Táluká Local Boards; the entire income of these Boards during the year ending 31st March 1903 amounted to Rs. 48,96,941, and out of this sum Rs. 2,35,775 was expended on water-supply and drainage.

77. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889, has been introduced into 265 villages against 294 up to the end of last year, this decrease being due to the abolition of 37 non-working committees in the Poona Collectorate as per Government Resolution, General Department, No. 6107 of 23rd November 1903.

78. The number of selected villages in which "The Village Sanitary Inspection Book" has been introduced stands at 3,598; of which 1,818 or 51 per cent. have been written up by officers of the Sanitary Department.

79. In accordance with paragraph 2 of letter No. 1237, dated 8th August 1903, from the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), embodied in the preamble of the Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 4573, dated 1st September 1903, a return showing the effect of large and important works connected with drainage and water-supply is appended in Appendix III, which was discontinued for the last two years.

Introduction to Appendix III, Statement.

The death-rates in all the towns enumerated have been greatly affected by plague, since the introduction of either water supplies, or drainage or both. To elucidate the effect of these sanitary measures, detailed inquiry and report is required for each town, especially with reference to fever and plague mortality.

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SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

80. On 30th March, Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Clarkson retired from the service and I took over charge of the Sanitary Commissionership on the same date. I continued in charge performing the combined duties of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, and Sanitary Commissioner until the 13th June when I proceeded on six months' leave on urgent private affairs. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson acted as Sanitary Commissioner in addition to his own duties as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner until my return from leave on the 12th December. Thus the Sanitary Commissionership was held for most of the year by officers performing dual duties which left little time for inspection work. In fact from 19th June to 2nd July, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson was performing triple duties.

81. During June and July Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson visited Bombay in connection with the selection of a site for the Vaccine Depôt, and in August he visited Belgaum for the purpose of investigating the results of vaccination with Lanoline Vaccine. On the 4th December he proceeded to Ahmedabad to investigate into the high infantile mortality in that city. On return from furlough at the close of the year I proceeded to Belgaum and the Southern Marátha Country to consult with the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner regarding the introduction of preserved lymph into the Southern Registration District and its extension throughout the Presidency.

82. The widespread and destructive epidemic of plague in 1903 crippled many of the Municipalities, and one cannot but have the deepest sympathy with the people of those towns which suffered so terribly from the pestilence. It was the most destructive plague year since 1896. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to note that the closing balance of the Municipality in the Presidency was Rs. 14,76,595, and that the amount spent on public health and convenience was Rs. 27,36,605 or 40·74 per cent. of income and showed an increase of Rs. 3,15,363 over last year.

83. The extension of towns and villages over a larger area than at present is imperative. The extreme density of the population on the inhabited area and the insanitary conditions engendered thereby are patent causes of disease. It is no wonder, then, that the malignant plague bacillus has found the undefended and overcrowded population such an easy prey. The lesson to be learnt is obvious—the people must spread into suburbs and live more in the country and sooner or later land must be taken up for this purpose. Already in many towns the people are beginning to see the value of living in suburbs, as *e.g.* in Bombay, Belgaum, Poona, etc.

84. The registration of vital and mortal statistics still remains defective in Sind, and many of the towns of the Presidency proper Municipalities are timid in the enforcements of by-laws. The vaccinators who are employed to check the birth and death registers and report omissions to their Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, for fear of offending and bringing to punishment the police patels who are the registrars, perform this duty in a very perfunctory manner. As the registrar is also the official upon whom the vaccinator depends for his success in vaccination work, it is obviously his interest to keep in with that official. Hence omissions in the birth and death registers are not to any extent reported by vaccinators.

Registration might be improved in dispensary towns if the work could be handed over to the Medical Officer who should also be made Medical Officer of health of town and grant medical certificates of the cause of death.

85. The high rates of "still-born" in the Bombay City, Ahmedabad and Kánara have from time to time attracted attention. No definition of "still-born" has ever been given as a guide to Registrars so far as I am aware. In Italy, Germany and the four Scandinavean countries the term "still-born" is used in the medico-legal sense, *i.e.*, a viable infant (having had over six months of intra-uterine life, being 25 centimetres long) which is dead without having

breathed. In this country the report of "still-born" is received generally second hand by Registrars and in consequence the information is often inaccurate.

86. The inoculation of children with Cow Pox from arm to arm is not always a very simple operation, especially with refractory children. When, as we know, blood is not infrequently mixed with the vaccine the necessity for maintaining a strict supervision over operation by Inspectors and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner must be conceded. It is hardly justifiable to perform the vaccination work without. In the Bombay Presidency and Sind there are but five Deputy Sanitary Commissioners to supervise the work amongst 25,424,235 persons covering an area of 188,745 square miles. Frequent changes in this staff must act detrimentally on the supervision of the work. A reference to Annual Form No. VIII shows the necessity for continued effort in dealing with that highly infectious disease, small-pox, and any relaxation of supervision entails lax work on the part of vaccinators and an eventual increase of the disease.

87. "Sanitary Inspection Books" have been introduced into a large number of towns and villages, and the results are being watched with interest. Deputy Sanitary Commissioners have been requested to give as much time to them as possible. In Broach they have been introduced throughout the district. It appears to me these Inspection Books which take much time and care to write up, involving also a careful inspection of the locality, should be only introduced at first into the larger and more important towns and villages.

88. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners have carried out their arduous and often difficult duties exceedingly well. Captain Hutchinson, Acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, has shown great ability in pushing forward vaccination in the Southern Marátha Country with preserved lymph. Major Arnim took charge of the Gujarát Rural Circle in December on return from furlough. Lieut.-Colonel Anderson cheerfully carried out his dual duties as Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, with zeal and ability.

The changes in the supervising officers were very numerous and interfered greatly with the systematic tálukwári visitation of districts. Amongst the five Deputy Sanitary Commissioners the changes implied an average of three officers for each appointment.

89. My clerical establishment have carried out their duties well. My Assistant Mr. Keess has given me entire satisfaction, and I beg to bring his long and faithful services to the notice of Government.

O. H. CHANNER,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Poona, 4th May 1904.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, FOR 1903.

1. *Preliminary.*—Revised rules for the guidance of the Sanitary Board, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer were published in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4568, dated the 1st September 1903. The only important question referred for the opinion of the Board was that of the Sanitary regulations to be adopted for the new suburbs of Bombay in the island of Sálsette. The Board met once only during the year when a number of minor questions were discussed and a recommendation was made that two Surveyors should be appointed to work under the Sanitary Engineer for the purpose of preparing small projects for Municipalities. With the exception of Ahmedabad and Karáchi none of the Municipalities were in a position to undertake costly works, their available funds being required for minor works which had been postponed owing to the expenditure and loss of revenue due to plague and famine.

2. *Ahmedabad Drainage.*—The extension of the drainage, designed by Mr. Baldwin Latham and estimated to cost about eleven lacs of rupees, made good progress during the year under a Special Engineer working under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division. The Sanitary Engineer inspected the works in February and again in September and advised regarding the site for the proposed sewage farm.

3. *Extension of the Karáchi Drainage.*—The Municipality having applied for permission to raise a loan for this work which is estimated to cost about 11½ lacs of rupees, the Sanitary Engineer visited Karáchi in October and submitted a report upon the scheme.

4. *Suburbs of Bombay in Sálsette.*—The work of locating the proposed roads, open spaces and building sites, &c., is being carried out under the orders of the Collector, and the Sanitary Engineer visited the locality three times during the year.

5. *Manjri Experimental Sewage Farm.*—A report by the Deputy Director of Agriculture on the working of the farm was published in May 1903 and in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5319, dated the 9th October 1903, Government sanctioned the division of the septic tank into two compartments in order to enable experiments to be carried out with stronger sewage. The reports of the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India and of the Sanitary Engineer are published as accompaniments to that Government Resolution.

6. *Surat Water-supply.*—Owing to the low state of the river and high tides the water in the collecting wells had become brackish during the previous hot weather and the Municipality acting upon the advice of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, sank three additional wells, only eight feet deep, the water is now quite free from salt.

7. *Lectures at the College of Science.*—The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer delivered short courses of lectures on Sanitary Engineering at the Poona College of Science and the Sanitary Engineer conducted the students over the works in progress at Manjri and at the Sassoon Hospital.

8. *Miscellaneous.*—In addition to the recommendations made during his tours of inspection the Sanitary Engineer gave his advice in the following cases :—

(1) Tatta Water-supply.
(2) Site for Police Lines, Poona.
(3) Site for Jail, Násik.
(4) Sholápur Drainage Scheme.
(5) Malabar Hill Drainage Scheme.
(6) Poona Water-supply.
(7) Sukkur Water-supply.
(8) Sanitary Improvements at the Sassoon Hospital.
(9) Bhiwndi Water-supply.
(10) Water-supply for the Karáchi Jail.
(11) Improvements to the Ahmedabad Water-supply.

D. W. HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Sanitary Board, Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX II.

No. 769 OF 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1903.

I.—SUMMARY.

A tabular statement giving a summary of the shipping of the Bombay Port and the sanitary work in connection therewith for the year ending 31st December 1903 is appended to this report. During the year 14,597 vessels of all sorts, with 719,322 crew and passengers, were examined against 15,432 vessels, with 701,964 crew and passengers during the year preceding. The clothing and bedding of 96,188 crew and passengers of outgoing and incoming vessels were disinfected. Of this latter number 84,287 were Native crew and third class or deck passengers and pilgrims who left the Port of Bombay for ports out of India, and 11,901 were crew, troops, pilgrims and passengers who arrived by vessels on which cases of infectious diseases occurred or by ships from ports against which the inspection at Bombay was compulsory. Of the 11,901 persons as shown above 2,712 were crew and British troops who arrived by transports, 729 were crew and passengers from East African ports among whom cases of jigger were detected, 6,466 were pilgrims who returned from Mecca *viâ* Aden and other routes and whose clothing and bedding had to be disinfected in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and the remaining 1,994 were crew and passengers of other inward vessels among whom cases of infectious diseases were detected. Fifty-five vessels on which cases of infectious diseases occurred were disinfected. Four hundred and fifty-eight persons among whom cases of small-pox occurred were vaccinated. At the outward and inward inspections and on board vessels lying in the harbour and docks, 77 cases of plague, two cases of cholera, 238 cases of small-pox, 19 cases of measles, 81 cases of chicken-pox, seven cases of jigger and one case of scarlatina were detected.

II.—INCOMING VESSELS.

2. In accordance with the rules in force incoming vessels which were actually infected or suspected to be infected with plague, cholera, small-pox, measles, or other infectious diseases were inspected and disinfected on arrival at Bombay. In the case of all vessels arriving from East African ports medical inspection of their crew and passengers for the detection of jigger and sleeping sickness was carried out. One hundred and two vessels of all sorts with 7,912 crew and 14,360 passengers were inspected on arrival. Of the 102 vessels 23 entered the harbour with cases of infectious diseases on board. Five of the 23 infected vessels were hired transports which arrived from Southampton, Malta, Suez and Aden with a crew of 878 persons and 1,834 troops. One of the transports had two cases of plague, the second had three cases of small-pox, the third had two cases of chicken-pox, the fourth and fifth had seven cases of measles among the crew and troops. The plague-infected transport was the "Sátára" which arrived in February. One of the saloon crew died of plague during the voyage. Another man was found on arrival to be suffering from fever. He was sent to the Modikhana Hospital where he developed plague. The vessel was infested with rats. On 25th February two dead rats were seen and five on the 27th under the stores on the main deck. The disinfection of the transports and of the clothing and bedding belonging to the crews and troops were carried out under the supervision of the Port Health Officer. Four vessels arrived with seven cases of jigger on board. The cases were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment. The jigger-infested vessels as well as the clothing and bedding of their crew and passengers who numbered 729 were disinfected. One of the vessels was reported to have had eight deaths from plague during the voyage, and on arrival another case was sent to the Modikhana Plague Hospital for treatment. Four vessels which were reported to have landed at Karáchi 74 cases of jigger and to have undergone the necessary disinfection there were not treated as infected arrivals at Bombay although they were subject to medical examination on arrival. Thirteen vessels with 6,466 pilgrims arrived from Jeddah, four of which had seven cases of small-pox. The vessels were thoroughly disinfected. It was compulsory to disinfect the clothing and bedding of the returning pilgrims before they were made over to the Protector of Pilgrims for despatch to their homes in India and beyond the Indian frontier. The remaining 10 vessels with a total crew and passengers of 1,994 persons had on board five cases of plague, two cases of cholera, two cases of small-pox, one case of measles and 16 cases of chicken-pox. The vessels and the kit of the persons among whom the cases occurred were disinfected.

3. The ship which had 9 cases of plague on board was the S. S. "Khalif" which arrived in the Bombay harbour on the morning of 14th March from Zanzibar *viâ* Marmagoa. Her crew (65 in number) and passengers (2 cabin and 1 deck) were examined for jigger but no cases of jigger were found among them. The Commander of the vessel reported that 8 persons (including the 3rd Officer and a deck passenger) had died on board the vessel during the voyage, and had been buried at sea, and also that one of the crew was ill on board. This man (a coal-trimmer) had been ill for 14 days. On examination in the forehold where he was isolated he was found to be suffering from fever and a bubo in the left femoral region. He was removed to the Modikhana Plague Hospital where he was diagnosed to be suffering from plague. From the history of the 8 persons who suffered from fever and enlargement of glands and who

died during the voyage there is not the least doubt that they all died of plague. The first patient (3rd Officer) was attacked on the 27th February and died on the 4th March. He used to give out stores daily from the store-room to the Native crew. These 8 deaths all occurred between the 4th and 11th March. On 20th February about 50 dead rats in all were found in the store-room and forehold by the Officers of the ship. The ship on arrival in Bombay on 14th March had the decks, forecastle and latrines thoroughly disinfected with a solution of carbolic acid. The store-room and holds were fumigated by burning sulphur in them at the rate of 6 lbs. per 1,000 cubic feet of space. At the Captain's wish the provisions in the store-room to which the rats had access were destroyed. As the plague on the S. S. "Khalif" appeared to be due to infected rats or cargo a short report on the case was submitted to Government with this Office letter No. 964 of 2nd April 1903.

4. The vessels which arrived from East African ports were inspected with a view to detect cases of sleeping sickness as per Government Resolution No. 2969 of 28th May 1902. Up to the present no case of that disease has been discovered here.

III.—Outgoing vessels.

5. The medical examination of the crew and passengers of all vessels and the disinfection of the clothing and bedding of the Asiatic and African members of the crew, who were not officers, engineers, doctors, or Japanese, and of the deck, 3rd and 4th class passengers, and Asiatic and African servants bound for ports out of India were carried out immediately before they left the Port of Bombay as laid down in the Medical Inspection Rules published under Government Notification No. 3892-P., dated the 14th June 1899, and Rule I issued under Government Notification No. 2671-P., dated the 2nd October 1902. The inspection of the crew and passengers was done by day, on shore, in sheds specially arranged for that purpose. The disinfection was carried out at the disinfection station on the Frere Road, near the Prince's Dock, or by means of the stove on the floating disinfection barge.

6. During the year under report 14,463 outward bound vessels with 237,995 crew and 459,055 passengers were inspected. Thirty-nine cases of plague, 217 cases of small-pox, eight cases of measles, and 63 cases of chicken-pox were detected.

7. Of the 14,463 outgoing vessels 461 vessels with a crew of 43,974 persons and 40,624 passengers left for Aden, or ports in the Red Sea and Europe; 320 vessels with 28,664 crew and 26,486 passengers for ports out of India; and the remaining 13,682 vessels with 165,357 crew and 391,945 passengers for Indian Ports including Burma.

8. The clothing, bedding and boxes and other suspected articles of 45,708 Asiatic and African members of the crew and of 34,121 3rd and 4th class and deck passengers and pilgrims who sailed on steamers bound for ports out of India were disinfected. In addition to this disinfection, the kits of 3,950 crew and 508 passengers who sailed in Native craft for ports out of India were also disinfected. Thus the total number of outward bound crew and passengers whose clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected comes to 84,287 during the year under report against 79,338 during the year preceding.

9. The disinfection of the clothing and bedding of the crew and passengers of vessels which proceeded to ports out of India *vid* Karáchi was not carried out at Bombay, *vide* Government Resolution, General Department (Plague), No. 1210-P., dated the 7th April 1902, as the agents preferred to have the disinfection done at Karáchi.

10. An apparatus for the disinfection by means of formaldehyde gas of boots and shoes of crew and passengers of vessels was supplied by the Director-in-Chief, Plague Research Laboratory. The apparatus is capable of taking 72 pairs of country shoes at one charge and requires 25 minutes for "ordinary" disinfection and 90 minutes for "absolute" disinfection. It takes close on 3 hours for the "ordinary" disinfection and 9 hours for the "absolute" disinfection of 350 pairs of boots and shoes of the Native crew of a large ship. As it is difficult to give this much time to the disinfection of boots from one ship the purchase of another boot and shoe disinfector of an improved pattern and of at least double the capacity of the present one has been suggested to Government.

11. It was found by Professor Haffkine that plague microbes ceased to grow in an appropriate artificial medicine after having been subjected for 25 minutes to formaldehyde gas derived from 5 paraform tabloids, but that they had still vitality left to enable them to recover their primitive vigour when injected into the body of a rat. In order to efficiently devitalize the plague bacillus and render it incapable of growing in the body of a very susceptible animal, it was found necessary to increase the paraform tabloids to 60 and the time of exposure to one and a half hours.

12. In the following instances the crew and passengers of vessels which called at this port merely to land or embark passengers were exempt from inspection and disinfection in accordance with the proviso to Rule I of the Medical Inspection Rules. Such of the crew and passengers as embarked at Bombay on the vessels were inspected by day on shore; the new Native crew and 3rd and 4th class and deck passengers had their effects disinfected:—

(*a*) In March the Messageries Maritimes S. S. "Tonkin" called at Bombay on her voyage to China and Japan *vid* Colombo and embarked 40 saloon passengers.

(*b*) In May the S. S. "Tonkin" on her return voyage from China to Egypt and Marseilles called at Bombay and embarked 117 saloon passengers.

(*c*) In June the S. S. "Sunda," which was in this port for a short time on her voyage to Calcutta *vid* Colombo, disembarked some military details. She was allowed to take a supply of water while under quarantine. She did not embark any crew or passengers at Bombay.

(*d*) In August the S. S. "Bulysses" called here on her voyage to Colombo to take coals. The vessel did not take any crew or passengers from Bombay.

(*e*) In October the S. S. "Floristan" called at Bombay on her voyage from London to the Persian Gulf *vid* Berbera to obtain the Persian Gulf charts. The vessel did not embark any crew or passengers at Bombay.

13. The Agents, Commanders and Nacodas of all outgoing vessels, including Native sailing craft, with the exception of a very few, were careful in paying attention to the sanitary state of their ships, and in almost all cases they have cheerfully carried out the instructions and advice of the Port Health Officer. The forecastles were limewashed, painted or disinfected before departure. The bilges of Native sailing craft were generally clean at the time of inspection. Those that were found to be dirty or to contain foul water had to postpone their departures until they were thoroughly cleaned.

14. The S. S. "Itola," S. S. "Chusan," Transports "Syria" and "Satara," S. S. "Dwarka," S. S. "Khalif," S. S. "Croxdale," S. S. "Indra," S. S. "Parramatta," S. S. "Aleppo," S. S. "Ramsay," S. S. "Abergeldie," S. S. "Indrawati," S. S. "Muristan," S. S. "Haidari," S. S. "Mahommadi," and R. I. M. S. "Clive," had cases of infectious diseases among their crew and passengers within 10 days prior to their departure from this port. The Bills of Health granted to these vessels mentioned the illness which occurred on board and the measures which had been taken before departure for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

15. Six vessels were allowed to convey to Europe and the Persian Gulf coffins containing the remains of certain persons who were certified to have died of non-infectious disease. The persons interested had the permission of the Governments of their country to convey the corpses.

16. An enquiry was addressed to the Bombay Shipping Agents as to whether any of their steamers which were in possession of the Bombay Bill of Health met with any vexatious delay owing to quarantine regulations at foreign ports. All the Agents, with the exception of the Agent, Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, the Agent, German East Africa Line, and the Agent, Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, report that none of their steamers were delayed at other ports.

The Agent, Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, reports that the S. S. "Maria Valerie," which sailed from Bombay on 29th February, was put in quarantine at Colombo owing to a suspected case of plague on board.

The Agent, German East Africa Line, states that the ill-fated S. S. "Khalif," which had several cases of plague on board on her inward voyage to Bombay from East Africa, was put under quarantine at all ports of call on her return voyage to Europe *vid* the Cape.

The reply of the Agent of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company to the enquiry referred to was forwarded to Government for information with this office letter No. 654 of 14th March 1904.

IV.—Infectious Diseases on Vessels in the Harbour and Docks.

17. During the year under report 32 vessels, including Native sailing craft which were lying at different berths in the Victoria and Prince's Docks and at the various bunders in the harbour, had on board 20 cases of plague, of whom 19 died, 9 cases of small-pox, and 3 cases of measles. In addition to these cases 2 persons (dock labourers) were found dead at certain wharfs in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. The cause of death in these cases was attributed to plague. All these vessels and those mentioned in para. 2 of this report, as well as the places where the coolies were found dead, were thoroughly disinfected in accordance with the Regulations issued under the Venice Sanitary Convention and the Indian Ports Act. A statement (No. 2) giving details of the cases above referred to is appended to this report.

V.—Port Observation Camp.

18. The area of land which was occupied by the camp was reduced on 1st June 1903 from 12,555 square feet to 10,854 square feet, the monthly rent for which amounts to Rs. 75-15-8. This camp received some of the persons who were rejected and sent there from the outward and inward inspections. They were kept under observation until their temperature fell to normal or until it was certain that the symptoms from which they suffered were not due to plague. Among the passengers and crew who were sent to the camp from the outward inspections, 39 developed plague and were transferred to the Modikhana Hospital for treatment. The sheds of the camp in which the plague cases developed were thoroughly disinfected with perchloride of mercury and were kept unoccupied for some days. One hospital assistant and one ayah were employed to look after the inmates of the camp. The sweeping of the camp was done

under arrangements made with the Public Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. The limewashing of the sheds, floors, etc., and the general repairs to the camp were carried out by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency. One of the Senior Medical Officers was detailed in turn every fortnight to supervise the general working of the camp.

19. One of the sweepers in the Port Health Camp was sent to the Modikhana Hospital suffering from plague. He died in the hospital two days after admission.

VI.—Disinfection of Ships and Infected Cargo.

20. The total number of infected vessels of all sorts disinfected under the personal supervision of the Port Health Officer or of his staff was 55 during the year. In certain cases the disinfection barge was placed at the disposal of the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine Authorities for carrying out the disinfection of linen, mattresses and the clothing and bedding of the crew belonging to infected Naval and Indian Marine ships or transports on board of which were diseases which, although infectious, did not come under the infectious diseases mentioned in notification issued under the Indian Ports Act.

21. The vessel on which a case of cholera occurred had the drinking water on board discharged into the sea. The water tanks were thoroughly disinfected inside with potassium permanganate solution before they were refilled with a fresh supply of drinking water.

VII.—General Health of the Shipping.

22. During the year 867 persons connected with the shipping were admitted into the various hospitals in the city. The St. George's Hospital admitted 439 European patients, of whom 19 died, 404 discharged cured, and 19 remained after 1st January 1904 under treatment. The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital admitted 142 Native patients, of whom 19 died, and the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital 286 Natives, of whom 25 died.

23. No deaths occurred from the effects of cleaning bilges of ships during the year. There were 235 accidents and 28 deaths due to accidents on board of ships which were lying in the harbour and docks. It appears that there is no Employers' Liability Act in India.

VIII.—Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic.

A.—Outward Pilgrim Traffic.

24. In the last year's report the number of pilgrims who sailed between the date, *viz.*, 1st December 1902, on which the camps at Pir Pao were opened, and the date, *viz.*, 31st December 1902, on which the year ended, was mentioned. The ships which sailed with pilgrims for Jeddah between 1st of January 1903 and 6th February 1903—the date on which the camps were closed—were as follows :—

S. S. "Simla,"	left with	391	pilgrims	on 16th	January 1903.
" "Hooseinee"	"	408	"	20th	"
" "Haidari"	"	501	"	22nd	"
" "Kilwa"	"	364	"	29th	"
" "Gulf of Trinidad"	"	552	"	4th	February 1903.
" "Shahnoor"	"	405	"	6th	"
		2,621			

25. As a special report of the pilgrim traffic for the period extending from 17th October 1903 to 30th January 1904 has been forwarded to Government, it is considered not necessary to repeat in this report all the matters therein dealt with.

26. During that period—17th October 1903 to 30th January 1904—16,401 pilgrims were segregated for 10 days in the camps specially erected for that purpose at Pir Pao, in accordance with Government Notification No. 5282, dated the 7th October 1903. This number does not include Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and party comprising 305 persons who left in the S. S. "Akbar" on 30th October as they were not segregated in Bombay. They had been segregated at Bhopal.

27. During segregation 17 pilgrims died in the camp hospitals. The death-rate among so large a number of pilgrims while undergoing segregation is very low, more especially when it is taken into account that many of them were old and feeble.

28. Between 17th October 1903, the date on which the camps were opened, and 31st December 1903, the date for which this report is prepared, 13 vessels left for Jeddah with 8,300 pilgrims and between 1st January to 30th January 1904 11 vessels left for Jeddah with 8,347 pilgrims. The number of vessels and the number of pilgrims which they conveyed to Jeddah during the pilgrim season of 1903-1904 is 24 and 16,647, respectively.

29. During the pilgrim season many Mahomedans left for Aden as "shop-keepers" and for Suez as "travellers" and "merchants." The most of these people were undoubtedly pilgrims and the Venice Convention lays down that pilgrims shall be segregated before being allowed to leave an infected country. Ship-owners complained that they were not able to get many saloon pilgrims for their ships, as many of the Mahomedans who left for Aden and Suez

were well-to-do passengers and would, if they had undergone segregation, go as saloon passengers by the pilgrim ships.

30. During the pilgrim season and while Mahomedan passengers were leaving by ordinary ships for Aden and Suez, the agents of a certain ship stated that they intended to take from Bombay without segregation 300 Mahomedan passengers for Suez, as that port does not come under the Pilgrim Ships Act, *vide* Notification (2), Section 5 of the Act. However the idea was not carried out.

B.—Inward Pilgrim Traffic.

31. A table (No. 3) is attached to this report showing the number of vessels which brought to Bombay 6,466 pilgrims from Mecca *vid* Aden and other routes.

32. Four pilgrim ships arrived in Bombay with 7 cases of small-pox.

33. The disinfection of the baggage of 6,466 returning pilgrims was done at the Disinfection Shed near the Prince's Dock. Pilgrims whose homes were up-country or beyond the frontier were not allowed to enter the town. They were made over to the Protector of Pilgrims for despatch direct from the Disinfection Shed to their homes by rail.

IX.—Emigration Traffic.

34. Owing to the prevalence of plague in the City of Bombay the emigration traffic has been suspended at this Port since the year 1897.

X.—Sanitary State of the Harbour and Foreshore.

35. The sanitary state of the harbour and of the various bandars, basins and docks has been fairly satisfactory.

XI.—Cholera, Small-pox, and Plague in the City of Bombay.

36. During the year 17 deaths from cholera, 1,477 deaths from small-pox and 20,788 deaths from plague occurred in the City of Bombay against 75 deaths from cholera, 288 deaths from small-pox and 13,820 deaths from plague during the year preceding. The city was free from cholera in an epidemic form during the year. There was a heavy mortality from small-pox in February, March, April and May. Plague raged as a virulent epidemic from January to May inclusive.

37. Whenever plague developed among the crew or passengers who were not allowed to sail on a vessel for ports out of India, Government were informed of the fact in order that the authorities at the vessel's next port of call may be made acquainted of the occurrence by wire. When a plague case occurred among those who were prevented from sailing on vessels bound for Indian ports the Port Health Officer communicated the fact to the authorities at the next port at which the vessel was intended to touch.

38. There is a Clayton's apparatus in this port for the disinfection of ships' holds and for the destruction of rats and cockroaches on board vessels by means of sulphur dioxide. The apparatus belongs to one of the shipping firms in Bombay and is used by them in the disinfection of their steamers when necessary.

XII.—Establishment.

39. During the year the following extra Staff was engaged to carry out the work of the Port Health Department:—

(*a*) Staff for Medical Duties—
- 1 Commissioned Medical Officer.
- 3 English Doctors.
- 1 Lady Doctor.
- 1 Lady Nurse.
- 2 Assistant Surgeons.
- 4 Hospital Assistants.

(*b*) For the Observation Camp—
- 1 Hospital Assistant.
- 1 Ayah.

(*c*) For Disinfection Work—
- 1 Engine Driver.
- 1 Fireman.
- 2 Coolies.

(*d*) Office—
- 3 Temporary Clerks,
- 1 Naik.
- 1 Temporary Peon.

(*e*) Launch—
- 1 Tindal.
- 2 Lascars.
- 1 Engine Driver.
- 1 Stoker.

(*f*) Police—
- 1 Inspector.
- 6 Sub-Inspectors.
- 40 Native Sepoys.

40. Owing to the diminution of work during the monsoon months the Medical Staff and Police Force were reduced.

41. Credit is due to all the Medical Officers and Subordinates of the Port Health Department for successfully carrying out their respective duties which were of a very respon[illegible]

nature. A large amount of disinfection and inspection work in connection with the heavy pilgrim traffic of this year fell upon the Medical Staff.

42. The Police Staff under the supervision of Inspector G. R. Mayers worked hard and well.

43. The members of the Office Staff under Mr. Ramrao G. Kamalakar were fully occupied throughout the year in the transaction of heavy work, which was further increased by the additional clerical duties in connection with the pilgrim traffic. The undersigned was satisfied with the manner in which those duties were performed.

44. The Port Health Officer and his Staff are indebted to the Superintendent, Preventive Service, for placing at their disposal one of the Customs launches when necessary.

45. The thanks of the Port Health Officer are due to the Dock and Harbour Police for their assistance and co-operation, and to the various shipping agents who rendered every facility to the Medical Staff in carrying out the inspection and disinfection of the crew and passengers without causing the latter unnecessary inconvenience.

46. The undersigned regrets to report the death from plague of one of the engine-drivers in February. The deceased was employed on the Port Health Launch.

J. CRIMMIN, V.C., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Health Officer of the Port.

Bombay Port Health Office,
Town Customs House, dated 31st March 1904.

TABLE No. 1.

The following tabular statement gives a summary of the Shipping of the Bombay Port and the work in connection therewith for the year ending 31st December 1903 :—

Vessels, including Country Craft.	Total Number of Vessels.	Number of Vessels inspected.	Number of Persons inspected, including crew on Vessels.	Number of Native crew and 3rd class or deck passengers disinfected during the year.	Number of vessels disinfected.	Number of Persons vaccinated.	Diseases and Number of Cases of each.							
							Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Jigger.	Leprosy.	Scarlatina.
Entered	*34,351	102	22,272	11,901	23	458	16	2	12	8	18	7	...	...
Left...	*34,369	14,463	697,050	84,287	...		39	...	217	8	63	...	...	...
In harbour during the year ...	*1,172	32	.....	.....	32		23	...	9	3	...	...	...	1
Total for 1903 ...	69,892	14,597	719,322	96,188	55	458	77	2	238	19	81	7	...	1
Total for 1902 ...	69,791	15,432	701,964	93,479	61	252	44	2	11	106	67	30	...	1

* These figures are supplied by the Customs Department and the Port Officer, Bombay.

TABLE No. 2.

The following table includes all Steamers, Square-rigged Vessels and Native Craft which became infected while lying in the Port of Bombay during the year 1903 :—

Months.	Number of Persons who were attacked with Plague at Bandars and in the Docks.		Total number of cases of infectious diseases in the Bombay Harbour.													
			Total Number of infected Vessels.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Chicken-pox.		Plague.		Enteric Fever.		Scarlatina.	
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1903.																	
January ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
February ...	1	1	6	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
April ...	1	1	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
July ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
August ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Total for 1903 ...			32	...	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	29	15	1	...	1	...
Total for 1902 ...			21	2	2	...	...	4	...	5	...	15	14	...	...	1	...

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing the number of Pilgrims who returned from Mecca *viâ* Aden by Vessels during the year 1903 :—

Name of Ship.	Date of arrival.	Number of Crew.	Number of Pilgrims.	Number of Passengers other than Pilgrims	From what route the Pilgrims arrived.	Number of deaths during voyage.	Chief Cause of death.	Number of cases of infectious diseases on board.
S. S. Mohammadi	5th April 1903 ...	69	18	...	Jeddah *viâ* Karáchi	.....	.....	.....
S. S. Ahmedi	6th April ,, ...	81	726	...	Do. *viâ* Aden	9	1 from wounds and 8 from debility.	1 small-pox.
S. S. Mozaffari	7th April ,, ...	77	437	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. Gulf of Trinidad... ...	13th April ,, ...	85	334	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. Simla	16th April ,, ...	75	381	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. Naseri	17th April ,, ...	67	392	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. Naderi	9th May ,, ...	72	467	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. Shahnoor...	15th May ,, ...	109	1,030	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. Haidari	16th May ,, ...	79	523	...	Do. *viâ* Aden	.....	.....	1 small-pox.
S. S. Gulf of Trinidad ...	18th May ,, ...	87	815	...	Do. do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. Mozaffari...	25th May ,, ...	81	414	...	Do. do.	.....	.....	2 small-pox.
S. S. Mohammadi	12th June ,, ...	76	418	...	Do.	.....	.....	3 small-pox.
S. S. Naderi	20th June ,, ...	69	511	...	Do. *viâ* Aden	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,020	6,466	...	.....	9	.....	7 cases of small-pox.

APPENDIX III.

The following table shows when the drainage and water-works were completed and the average annual death-rate since the completion and the average annual death-rate for the five-year period preceding the introduction and the ratio for rural circles and districts, and the number of deaths from plague with their ratios.

Name of District.	Táluka.	Town.	Date of completion of work of		Average annual death-rate since the introduction of drainage system or water-supply or both.	Average annual death-rate for the five-year period preceding the introduction of drainage system or water-supply or both.	Ratio of Rural Circle, excluding the towns for the year 1903.	Ratio for Districts, excluding the towns for the year 1903.	Number of deaths from plague during the year 1903.	
			Drainage.	Water-supply.					Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
.....	.....	Bombay ...	1879*a*	1892*b*	54·25	Not available.	...	...	20,751	27·29
Khándesh ...	Dhulia ...	Dhulia ...	...	1896	59·77	32·5	57·94	44·23	503	20·35
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	1897	63·69	55·65	114·82	60·09	1,511	42·23
Surat ...	Olpád ...	Surat ...	*c*...	1898	48·56	39·77	48·99	41·14	2,291	19·22
Ahmedabad ...	Daskroi ...	Ahmedabad ...	1893*d*	1891	61·86	45·21	34·62	37·64	541	2·99
Karáchi ...	Karáchi ...	Karáchi ...	1895	1894	53·06	35·15	12·33	15·37	2,181	19·32
Sukkur ...	Sukkur ...	Sukkur ...	...	1895	30·60	28·70	22·87	18·48	...	...
Thána ...	Sálsette ...	Bándra ...	...	1896	...	23·01	36·32	29·56	...	...
Kolába ...	Panvel ...	Panvel ...	...	1895	43·41	19·5	35·13	29·41	96	9·46
Dhárwár ...	Hubli ...	Hubli ...	...	1894	44·69	25·7	59·97	75·47	1,696	28·22
Ahmedabad ...	Viramgám ...	Viramgám ...	1893*g*	...	64·24	69·26	34·36	37·64	3	·16

a. Drainage works commenced in 1879 though still in progress.

b. Thána water works completed in 1892. Besides this, there are the Vehar and Tulsi water works.

d. Drainage system partially introduced.

g. In 1893 the gradient of the channel round the town was improved to carry away the sullage water that used to accumulate and stagnate round the town.

APPENDIX IV.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—*Showing the Births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during 1903.*

1	2	3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1901.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	Mean ratio of Births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
	Western Registration District.															
1	Khándesh	721,565	705,240	1,426,805	31,471	29,371	60,842	22·06	20·58	42·64	107·14	..	1·27	21·67	20·56	42·23
2	Násik	412,647	402,702	815,349	16,823	15,943	32,765	20·63	19·55	40·18	105·51	..	5·75	19·77	18·67	38·44
3	Thána	421,931	388,901	810,832	13,320	12,669	25,989	16·43	15·62	32·05	105·14	1·76	..	15·27	14·34	29·62
4	City of Bombay ..	469,240	291,235	760,475	8,382	7,732	16,114	11·02	10·17	21·19	108·41	..	44·80	8·54	7·82	16·34
5	Kolába	304,412	301,095	605,507	9,889	9,160	19,049	16·33	15·12	31·45	107·95	2·07	..	16·71	16·04	32·75
	Central Registration District.															
6	Ahmednagar	417,038	419,779	836,817	18,464	17,769	36,233	22·06	21·24	43 30	103·35	..	17·59	19·08	18·15	37·23
7	Poona	498,248	490,854	989,102	16,272	15,262	31,534	16·45	15·43	31·88	106·62	..	9·13	15·86	14·89	30·75
8	Sholápur	362,569	358,018	720,587	13,158	12,432	25,590	18·26	17·25	35·51	105·84	..	20·43	16·33	15·56	31 91
9	Sátára	568,764	577,266	1,146,030	18,900	17,998	36,898	16·49	15·71	32·20	105·01	..	15·30	15·32	14·36	29 68
10	Ratnágiri	547,493	620,376	1,167,875	17,787	16,666	34,453	15·23	14·27	29·50	106·73	8·43	..	14·47	13·64	28·11
	Southern Registration District.															
11	Belgaum	501,087	491,175	992,262	16,662	15,835	32,497	16·79	15·95	32·75	105·22	..	41·78	15·99	15·27	31·27
12	Dhárwár	560,567	552,045	1,112,612	17,705	17,027	34,732	15·91	15·30	31·22	103·98	..	42·72	17·11	16·53	33 61
13	Bijápur	367,997	367,403	735,400	13,703	13,546	27,249	18·63	18·42	37·05	101·15	..	11·71	16·43	15·89	32·33
14	Kánara	230,003	218,414	454,417	6,540	6,298	12,838	14·39	13·86	28·25	103·84	..	6·58	15·30	14·38	29 68
	Gujardt Registration District.															
15	Surat	317,709	319,173	636,882	9,790	9,253	19,043	15·37	14·53	29·90	105·80	..	15·25	17·94	17·06	35·00
16	Broach	148,504	143,225	291,729	5,304	5,170	10,474	18·18	17·72	35·90	102·59	..	10·42	18·06	17·18	35·24
17	Kaira	375,509	340,654	716,253	12,195	11,261	23,456	17·03	15·72	32·75	108·29	..	24·50	17·09	15·15	32·24
18	Panch Maháls ..	132,035	128,968	261,003	5,162	4,925	10,087	19·78	18·87	38·65	104·81	12·26	..	17·13	15·99	33·12
19	Ahmedabad	407,626	387,718	795,344	10,960	10,164	21,124	13·78	12·78	26 56	107·83	..	16·80	14·72	13·36	28·08
	Sind Registration District.															
20	Karáchi	246,211	196,539	442,750	5,435	4,646	10,091	12·28	10·49	22·77	116·98	..	3·08	12 93	10·95	23·85
21	Hyderabad	543,951	444,524	988,475	10,098	7,310	17,408	10·21	7·40	17·61	138·14	..	2·72	10·67	8·55	19·22
22	Thar and Párkar ..	202,707	161,162	363,869	2,761	2,054	4,820	7·60	5·64	13·25	131·66	..	4·70	9·58	7·33	16·96
23	Lárkhána	354,103	301,980	656,083	8,136	6,487	14,623	12·40	9·89	22·29	125·42	..	2·01	15 06	13·07	28·73
24	Sukkur	281,592	241,327	522,719	7,545	6,195	13,740	14·43	11·85	26·28	121·79	4·23	..	15·01	12 38	27·49
25	Upper Sind Frontier ..	129,535	102,147	231,985	3,019	2,291	5,310	13·01	9·88	22·89	131·78	7·69	..	14 86	11·63	26·49
	Total for the Presidency ..	9,529,472	8,951,890	18,481,362	299,495	277,464	576,959	16·21	15·01	31·22	107·94	..	12·70	15·96	14·76	30·72

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1903.*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	
Serial Number.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS OF 1901)			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			SEX-RATIO OF REGISTERED DEATHS (FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES).	
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.												
1	Khándesh	10,041	1,190	721,905	765,240	1,487,145	60,819	42	32,256	31,193	63,449	1,0	
2	Násik	5,859	135	412,057	407,702	819,759	33,[illegible]	4	17,348	16,[illegible]	33,[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	Thána	3,573	226	421,951	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,[illegible]	3	13,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	24,[illegible]	[illegible]	
4	City of Bombay	22	34,567	4[illegible],240	[illegible],[illegible]	7[illegible],475	16,144	21	25,[illegible]	21,104	50,[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	Kolába	2,131	284	305,412	301,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	10,[illegible]	31	[illegible],[illegible]	8,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,0	
	Central Registration District.												
6	Ahmednagar...	6,584	127	417,078	419,779	836,857	[illegible],[illegible]	43	23,[illegible]	25,894	5[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]	
7	Poona...	5,349	185	498,248	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	31,[illegible]	31	2[illegible],[illegible]	1[illegible],[illegible]	40,[illegible]	1,0	
8	Sholápur	4,541	159	342,940	358,015	720,955	2[illegible],[illegible]	35	2[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	30,[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	Sátára...	4,825	258	566,764	577,206	1,[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	42	[illegible],[illegible]	28,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]	
10	Ratnágiri	3,098	202	547,449	629,376	1,[illegible],[illegible]	31,453	29	12,[illegible]	12,247	25,[illegible]	1,1	
	Southern Registration District.												
11	Belgaum	4,640	218	501,087	491,175	[illegible],[illegible]	32,107	32	36,[illegible]	36,[illegible]	73,[illegible]	1,0	
12	Dhárwár	4,602	241	5[illegible],[illegible]	552,045	1,112,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	31	41,5[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	82,[illegible]	1,0	
13	Bijápur	5,069	129	3[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	7,[illegible]	27,210	37	18,140	1,[illegible]	35,[illegible]	1,0	
14	Kánara	3,145	115	230,003	214,[illegible]	454,817	12,[illegible]	28	[illegible],[illegible]	7,[illegible]	15,[illegible]	1,1	
	Gujarát Registration District.												
15	Surat	1,653	385	317,700	310,178	[illegible],[illegible]	19,[illegible]	2[illegible]	14,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	28,[illegible]	[illegible]	
16	Broach	1,467	198	148,[illegible]	143,[illegible]	291,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	35	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	13,[illegible]	1,0	
17	Kaira	1,595	419	37[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	7[illegible],[illegible]	23,[illegible]	32	10,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	41,[illegible]	[illegible]	
18	Panch Mahális	1,606	162	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	10,[illegible]	38	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]	
19	Ahmedabad	3,816	208	407,020	3[illegible],[illegible]	7[illegible],[illegible]	21,[illegible]	2[illegible]	17,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	3[illegible],[illegible]	1,0	
	Sind Registration District.												
20	Karáchi	11,071	30	240,241	100,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	10,[illegible]	22	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	11,[illegible]	1,0	
21	Hyderabad	8,291	110	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	17,[illegible]	17	11,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]	
22	Thar and Párkar	13,090	20	202,707	161,162	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	14	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	1,1	
23	Lárkhána	5,060	126	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	22	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]	
24	Sukkur	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	20	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]	
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,621	[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	22	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	1,1	
	Total for the Presidency...	122,084	150	9,629,472	8,951,830	18,581,302	670,049	31	413,788	397,742	811,525	1,0	

1	2	9										10		
Serial Number.	Districts.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FROM										MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes. Male.	All causes. Female.	All causes. Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Western Registration District.													
1	Khándesh	·02	07	11·33	13·37	9·02	3·44	·20	0·37	44·50	45·24	45·01	45·33	46·43	47·01
2	Násik	...	·43	12·00	11·01	0·67	3·07	·29	8·27	46·05	46·21	46·01	47·88	48·73	48·31
3	Thána	·01	·16	3·24	16·47	1·38	1·07	·08	7·29	30·82	29·72	30·29	31·07	38·20	34·61
4	City of Bombay	·02	1·02	27·19	3·02	3·01	0·31	·70	20·14	61·20	73·70	65·09	60·01	82·26	71·45
5	Kolába	...	·24	2·31	10·00	2·07	1·05	·40	7·26	30·84	27·83	29·38	34·07	29·81	31·7
	Central Registration District.													
6	Ahmednagar	·01	·05	21·03	11·09	0·03	4·00	·27	12·58	69·19	61·45	65·26	37·18	34·11	35·76
7	Poona...	...	·03	14·13	12·01	4·30	4·35	·20	5·13	11·80	40·13	41·01	31·33	37·59	35·44
8	Sholápur	...	·02	36·02	12·78	4·55	2·47	·40	9·04	63·05	65·03	64·04	35·52	33·23	36·39
9	Sátára	...	...	24·50	10·43	4·34	1·02	·30	6·30	50·17	18·80	47·49	31·06	30·50	31·03
10	Ratnágiri	...	·10	·53	9·33	2·26	1·89	·41	5·56	22·41	19·72	20·08	25·23	20·76	22·97
	Southern Registration District.													
11	Belgaum	...	...	45·37	9·46	3·67	3·20	·40	13·53	73·75	76·33	74·53	51·64	50·04	51·18
12	Dhárwár	...	·02	42·26	11·60	1·73	2·07	·32	15·02	74·11	73·74	73·93	53·59	52·09	53·25
13	Bijápur	...	·01	121·26	9·85	3·06	3·21	·33	11·03	49·31	49·21	48·76	26·09	25·72	26·35
14	Kánara	·01	·00	1·24	16·01	1·78	·80	·32	13·13	35·04	33·06	34·54	31·07	31·01	31·26
	Gujarát Registration District.													
15	Surat	...	·08	10·69	18·14	·69	10·14	·36	5·04	44·88	45·40	45·14	46·74	44·95	45·83
16	Broach	...	...	·74	24·53	·51	8·03	·36	5·43	45·09	47·20	46·12	69·54	69·83	69·17
17	Kaira	...	...	23·64	14·16	·09	8·40	·48	9·58	51·13	51·01	51·25	64·74	68·33	66·9
18	Panch Mahális	...	...	·67	15·01	·21	·57	·42	2·87	25·08	27·12	26·39	82·88	76·17	7·16
19	Ahmedabad	...	...	3·39	31·19	·49	4·05	·32	3·92	42·93	43·82	43·36	68·97	66·10	67·04
	Sind Registration District.													
20	Karáchi	...	·14	4·04	13·67	·48	1·75	·27	5·50	25·37	26·44	25·85	24·25	32·44	28·45
21	Hyderabad	·06	·13	·53	16·70	·11	1·15	·33	1·32	20·34	20·31	20·33	18·55	18·80	9·42
22	Thar and Párkar	...	·02	...	17·29	·04	·01	·27	·32	18·52	17·24	17·95	28·04	27·46	27·78
23	Lárkhána	1·39	·04	...	21·51	·10	·07	·34	·85	23·31	24·75	24·30	22·81	24·16	23·43
24	Sukkur	1·25	·02	...	17·20	·27	·35	·34	2·53	21·32	22·01	22·05	19·17	20·35	19·85
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	·56	·12	...	13·60	·09	·01	·22	·60	14·69	15·19	15·10	18·34	19·78	18·95
	Total for the Presidency...	·09	·15	15·22	14·05	3·01	3·21	·37	7·81	43·42	41·43	43·01	42·99	41·49	42·22

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the month of the year 1903.*

1	2	3												4	5
No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Western Registration District.														
1	Khándesh	7,446	7,638	6,037	4,973	4,000	3,701	3,035	3,865	5,314	4,888	5,475	6,282	62,654	1
2	Násik	5,099	3,537	3,220	2,691	1,676	1,889	2,029	2,773	3,119	4,057	3,814	3,442	37,456	2
3	Thána	2,938	2,820	2,413	2,344	1,760	1,566	1,377	1,869	1,726	1,587	1,921	2,242	24,583	3
4	City of Bombay	4,935	6,592	9,112	8,779	3,952	2,733	2,373	2,377	2,273	2,251	2,190	2,619	50,186	4
5	Kolába	1,933	1,826	1,735	1,555	1,099	918	1,124	1,532	1,389	1,334	1,519	1,826	17,790	5
	Central Registration District.														
6	Ahmednagar	4,131	4,173	3,659	2,575	1,825	1,993	2,000	4,946	6,607	8,187	5,482	4,767	50,955	6
7	Poona	6,973	5,985	3,216	2,269	2,048	2,040	2,134	2,673	3,131	3,406	3,371	3,318	40,563	7
8	Sholápur	5,120	5,948	3,008	1,638	1,241	1,258	2,111	3,617	5,864	6,727	5,581	4,691	46,794	8
9	Sátára	7,915	6,139	4,240	2,598	1,909	2,356	3,001	4,462	6,015	6,314	5,066	4,419	54,434	9
10	Ratnágiri	2,008	2,035	2,034	2,360	1,932	1,844	2,159	2,231	1,944	1,894	1,904	2,264	24,509	10
	Southern Registration District.														
11	Belgaum	7,289	6,343	5,710	3,929	2,558	3,374	5,775	8,334	9,370	8,576	7,003	5,694	73,955	11
12	Dhárwar	8,603	7,011	4,730	3,007	2,299	2,917	5,245	7,308	9,582	13,315	10,267	7,971	82,258	12
13	Bijápur	2,767	2,479	1,732	1,713	1,449	1,595	1,895	2,252	3,516	4,945	5,446	6,161	35,860	13
14	Kánara	1,744	1,547	1,573	1,277	1,036	1,071	1,242	1,372	1,190	1,131	1,202	1,445	15,830	14
	Gujarát Registration District.														
15	Surat	4,590	4,487	4,300	2,627	1,415	1,301	1,307	1,547	1,388	1,640	2,047	2,103	29,752	15
16	Broach	1,281	1,186	1,276	1,150	830	667	591	780	1,288	1,565	1,453	1,457	13,514	16
17	Kaira	4,630	5,959	8,496	5,394	1,928	1,321	1,326	1,541	2,091	2,352	2,821	3,129	41,008	17
18	Panch Mahális	600	608	578	525	411	344	289	360	644	851	942	707	6,889	18
19	Ahmedabad...	4,516	4,208	4,535	3,258	2,069	1,348	1,227	1,028	2,226	2,702	3,278	3,496	34,490	19
	Sind Registration District.														
20	Karáchi	1,421	1,225	1,362	1,576	1,161	534	486	462	500	712	912	1,074	11,445	20
21	Hyderabad	2,243	2,146	2,143	1,901	1,393	1,196	1,053	997	1,011	1,412	2,301	2,308	20,094	21
22	Thar and Párkar	981	966	828	690	445	338	283	265	292	324	456	664	6,532	22
23	Lárkhána	2,013	1,338	1,367	1,156	1,008	1,317	1,168	1,427	937	1,258	1,656	1,245	15,940	23
24	Sukkur	1,100	723	705	747	1,006	1,035	685	798	876	1,163	1,524	1,163	11,530	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	432	253	235	203	183	238	220	237	314	450	450	310	3,525	25
	Total for the Presidency	92,735	87,292	78,234	60,835	40,632	38,803	44,775	59,698	72,557	83,041	78,081	74,792	811,525	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month... ...	5·02	4·72	4·23	3·30	2·20	2·10	2·42	3·23	3·92	4·50	4·22	4·05	43·91	

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to* AGE *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1903.*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Western Registration District.																					
1	Khándesh	7,656	6,585	5,893	5,839	1,924	2,089	1,890	2,155	1,238	1,440	2,021	3,130	3,143	2,775	2,594	1,900	2,144	1,553	2,857	3,017	1
2	Násik	4,226	3,502	2,795	2,688	1,249	1,438	1,080	1,194	825	974	1,991	2,077	2,159	1,841	1,663	1,356	1,503	1,175	1,757	1,973	2
3	Thána	2,522	2,206	1,879	1,925	899	838	586	531	547	545	1,263	1,238	1,509	1,187	1,334	871	1,201	935	1,250	1,281	3
4	City of Bombay	4,589	4,079	2,647	2,012	1,494	1,581	1,929	1,618	2,963	2,216	6,793	3,999	3,775	1,952	2,100	1,238	1,484	1,125	1,541	1,655	4
5	Kolába	1,817	1,478	1,534	1,410	504	531	329	300	369	343	822	791	993	775	945	623	1,101	917	988	1,224	5
	Central Registration District.																					
6	Ahmednagar	4,492	3,954	2,794	2,660	1,727	2,143	1,569	1,998	1,408	1,879	2,672	2,953	2,969	2,879	2,424	2,248	2,162	1,776	2,844	3,404	6
7	Poona	4,083	3,140	3,150	2,843	1,393	1,479	1,307	1,413	1,015	1,216	2,275	2,208	2,025	1,923	1,653	1,434	1,433	1,343	2,504	2,607	7
8	Sholápur	3,173	2,624	2,462	2,474	1,804	2,100	1,930	2,169	1,576	1,666	2,663	2,727	2,786	2,747	2,379	2,177	1,945	1,905	2,565	3,017	8
9	Sátára	3,336	2,945	3,439	3,447	2,681	2,873	2,314	2,505	1,450	1,910	3,134	3,694	2,795	3,025	2,483	2,399	2,160	2,315	2,463	3,028	9
10	Ratnágiri	2,099	1,736	1,732	1,711	744	706	436	397	434	474	969	979	962	950	907	752	1,049	851	2,970	3,711	10
	Southern Registration District.																					
11	Belgaum	2,808	2,315	3,233	3,398	4,161	4,702	4,188	4,302	2,123	1,973	4,350	4,655	5,010	4,511	4,177	3,625	2,246	2,899	3,661	4,619	11
12	Dhárwar	3,555	3,097	3,878	4,190	4,091	4,598	4,682	4,797	2,394	2,293	4,783	5,096	5,313	4,802	4,730	3,730	3,789	3,275	4,206	4,836	12
13	Bijápur	2,233	1,942	1,990	2,136	1,563	1,614	1,496	1,609	797	770	1,692	1,742	2,201	1,953	2,100	1,564	1,837	1,475	2,333	2,939	13
14	Kánara	1,592	1,437	822	775	301	296	278	246	282	359	930	998	1,108	812	1,125	733	809	580	1,165	1,183	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																					
15	Surat	2,377	2,093	1,713	1,781	893	1,006	881	972	672	692	1,455	1,692	1,556	1,612	1,441	1,236	1,337	1,187	1,986	2,231	15
16	Broach	1,597	1,494	863	811	251	304	255	397	257	252	691	743	875	844	714	574	571	569	564	781	16
17	Kaira	2,755	2,892	1,957	1,626	915	994	1,333	1,538	1,279	1,208	2,817	3,305	2,687	3,298	2,256	2,667	1,756	2,131	1,869	2,145	17
18	Panch Mahális	725	678	376	370	200	223	208	214	190	170	416	499	462	490	350	335	257	218	207	295	18
19	Ahmedabad...	3,056	2,869	2,283	2,163	641	809	762	787	821	655	2,315	2,078	2,369	2,188	2,080	1,940	1,738	1,676	1,430	2,040	19
	Sind Registration District.																					
20	Karáchi	1,370	1,229	669	604	334	309	299	268	293	301	834	798	764	504	629	386	411	266	638	530	20
21	Hyderabad	1,892	1,650	1,319	1,143	626	581	449	347	517	447	1,164	1,208	1,357	1,107	1,353	917	951	583	1,432	1,061	21
22	Thar and Párkar	453	318	168	158	153	129	172	105	175	146	503	379	583	406	584	330	419	299	513	377	22
23	Lárkhána	1,430	1,401	1,022	948	547	501	321	253	307	310	799	944	1,030	943	1,024	705	779	475	1,197	995	23
24	Sukkur	1,473	1,211	830	853	375	337	204	157	177	208	503	666	582	531	593	434	502	331	765	688	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	446	396	271	242	130	114	65	50	69	56	137	195	161	145	204	124	147	76	277	221	25
	Total for the Presidency.	65,759	57,351	49,062	48,212	29,515	32,098	29,053	30,282	22,260	22,031	48,302	49,866	49,218	44,175	41,098	34,322	34,759	29,947	43,547	49,858	
	Ratio per 1,000 living ...	316·75	283·68	53·29	51·26	21·95	24·95	23·52	30·23	28·55	32·47	29·50	30·26	33·14	33·29	42·96	37·94	60·93	55·06	114·14	113·10	

ANNUAL FORM No. V.

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—DEATHS *registered according to* CLASSES

1	2	3					
		POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.					
No.	Districts.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.
	Western Registration District.						
1	Khándesh	119,179	1,294,407	821	662	11,736	1,426,805
2	Násik	43,856	769,114	1,780	467	132	815,349
3	Thána...	36,257	726,902	42,106	5,238	329	810,832
4	City of Bombay	155,747	522,856	29,645	46,231	5,996	760,475
5	Kolába	29,339	572,367	1,202	311	2,288	605,507
	Central Registration District.						
6	Ahmednagar	43,761	772,781	19,986	202	87	836,817
7	Poona	45,790	931,588	8,256	2,342	1,126	989,102
8	Sholápur	54,510	664,144	1,555	360	18	720,587
9	Sátára	40,888	1,103,881	975	230	56	1,146,030
10	Ratnágiri	82,825	1,080,073	4,929	29	19	1,167,875
	Southern Registration District.						
11	Belgaum	78,389	908,396	5,366	106	5	992,262
12	Dhárwár	141,528	966,767	4,046	153	118	1,112,612
13	Bijápur	84,416	650,089	866	29	...	735,400
14	Kánara	29,302	408,962	16,126	16	11	454,417
	Gujarát Registration District.						
15	Surat	54,191	562,812	957	12,516	6,406	636,882
16	Broach	63,408	199,176	685	3,127	25,333	291,729
17	Kaira	68,187	622,615	25,131	209	111	716,253
18	Panch Maháls	21,349	212,197	489	130	26,838	261,003
19	Ahmedabad	87,183	703,552	2,827	1,323	459	795,344
	Sind Registration District.						
20	Karáchi	344,516	93,209	2,650	1,841	534	442,750
21	Hyderabad	744,632	242,811	192	89	751	988,475
22	Thar and Párkar	211,309	152,383	5	4	168	363,869
23	Lárkhána	557,651	97,687	115	2	628	656,083
24	Sukkur	379,189	143,299	24	64	313	522,919
25	Upper Sind Frontier	209,192	22,784	2	...	7	231,985
	Total for the Presidency ...	3,726,594	14,424,852	170,736	7.. 681	83,499	18,481,362

Hindus include Hindus of all castes and Jains. Other castes

in the DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1903.*

4						5					
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.						RATE OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.					
Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.
4,668	57,959	13	4	10	62,654	39·17	44·78	15·83	6·04	·85	43·91
2,602	34,806	36	7	5	37,456	59·33	45·12	20·22	14·00	37·88	45·94
1,325	21,950	1,205	74	9	24,563	33·79	30·20	28·62	14·13	27·38	30·29
10,279	36,693	1,630	1,367	217	50,186	65·99	70·18	54·98	29·57	36·19	65·99
906	16,789	37	...	58	17,790	30·88	29·33	30·78	...	25·34	29·38
3,307	47,434	115	5	94	50,955	75·57	61·38	5·75	24·75	1,080·46	60·89
2,431	37,372	423	31	306	40,563	53·09	40·11	51·24	13·24	271·76	41·01
3,442	43,310	37	1	4	46,794	63·14	65·21	23·79	2·78	222·22	64·94
2,209	52,135	11	2	77	54,434	54·02	47·22	11·28	8·69	1,375·00	47·49
2,050	22,401	57	...	1	24,509	24·75	20·74	11·56	...	52·63	20·98
5,830	67,952	164	3	6	73,955	74·37	74·80	30·56	28·30	1,200·00	74·53
9,251	72,879	124	2	2	82,258	65·36	75·38	30·64	13·07	16·95	73·93
4,236	31,586	25	...	13	35,860	50·18	48·58	28·87	...	...	48·76
652	14,725	446	1	6	15,830	22·25	36·00	27·66	62·50	545·45	34·84
2,286	25,018	48	395	1,005	28,752	42·18	44·45	50·16	31·56	156·88	45·14
2,856	9,830	7	92	729	13,514	45·04	49·35	10·23	29·42	28·78	46·32
4,301	36,529	175	1	2	41,008	63·09	58·67	6·96	4·78	18·02	57·25
905	5,183	24	2	774	6,888	42·40	24·43	49·08	15·38	28·84	26·39
3,856	30,547	56	22	9	34,490	44·23	43·42	19·89	16·63	19·60	43·36
6,787	4,524	73	41	20	11,445	19·70	48·54	27·55	22·27	37·45	25·85
13,165	6,893	3	...	33	20,094	17·68	28·39	15·63	...	43·94	20·33
3,641	2,888	...	1	2	6,532	17·23	18·95	...	250·00	11·90	17·95
13,242	2,695	...	...	3	15,940	23·75	27·59	...	...	4·77	24·30
7,062	4,419	3	1	45	11,530	18·62	30·84	125·00	15·63	131·20	22·05
2,953	570	1	...	1	3,525	14·12	25·02	500·00	...	142·86	15·19
114,242	687,087	4,713	2,052	3,431	811,525	30·65	47·70	27·60	27·11	41·09	43·91

include Buddhists, Sikhs, Jews and all others.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Inju		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
									Male.	Female.	
	A.—DISTRICTS.										
	Western Registration District.										
1	Khándesh	1,360,369	28	74	15,290	18,677	12,484	4,629	9	7	267
2	Násik	771,184	...	277	8,730	11,318	5,101	2,768	3	3	160
3	Thána	784,673	8	117	2,179	13,085	1,028	794	16	10	415
4	Kolába	581,621	...	134	1,331	9,542	1,166	584	5	4	162
	Central Registration District.										
5	Ahmednagar ...	781,862	9	34	19,414	9,470	4,725	3,266	6	...	169
6	Poona	821,538	1	12	6,422	11,475	3,195	3,515	2	5	137
7	Sholápur	589,042	...	12	19,854	8,279	2,431	1,335	7	1	218
8	Sátára	1,095,049	...	3	26,874	11,838	4,687	1,037	3	7	260
9	Ratnágiri	1,132,815	...	116	367	10,681	3,243	2,097	15	4	263
	Southern Registration District.										
10	Belgaum	936,131	...	1	42,685	8,127	3,365	3,000	19	25	305
11	Dhárwár	976,302	...	16	41,663	12,442	1,702	2,758	14	38	205
12	Bijápur	706,674	...	6	14,306	7,166	2,202	2,231	19	38	150
13	Kánara	426,825	4	29	563	7,351	761	370	5	5	117
	Gujarát Registration District.										
14	Surat	504,854	...	31	4,358	10,080	198	4,241	6	7	151
15	Broach	238,686	...	...	1,101	6,396	87	1,241	1	2	67
16	Kaira	646,099	...	1	14,981	9,068	584	5,081	10	9	220
17	Panch Maháls ...	226,115	...	...	1,109	3,616	28	121	...	1	60
18	Ahmedabad ...	571,357	...	...	2,061	16,930	175	1,068	7	9	126
	Sind Registration District.										
19	Karáchi	329,850	...	54	8	4,407	40	39	2	2	52
20	Hyderabad... ...	919,652	58	117	238	15,307	115	153	7	8	163
21	Thar and Párkar ...	358,970	...	8	...	6,092	16	3	3	3	35
22	Lárkhána	641,540	875	24	2	13,581	64	40	3	8	152
23	Sukkur	442,538	456	...	1	7,314	72	65	7	5	105
24	Upper Sind Frontier.	221,258	97	3	...	2,907	18	3	1	3	38
	Total of Districts ...	16,065,004	1,536	1,069	223,537	235,149	47,487	40,439	170	204	3,997
	B.—TOWNS.										
	Khándesh District.										
1	Dhulia	24,726	...	28	503	157	121	136	1	...	11
2	Nandurbár... ...	10,922	...	...	60	111	70	31	1	...	10
3	Chopda	18,612	...	...	1	81	127	56	1	...	6
4	Nasirabad	12,176	...	...	309	46	77	57	...	...	6

DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1903.*

	11	12	13										14
RIES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes. For the year.	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
89	372	8,620	60,174	·02	·05	11·24	13·73	9·18	3·40	·27	6·34	44·23	47·08	1
36	202	6,301	34,697	...	·36	11·32	14·68	6·61	3·59	·26	8·17	44·99	44·36	2
75	516	5,470	23,197	·01	·15	2·78	16·67	1·31	1·01	·66	6·97	29·56	38·32	3
58	229	4,119	17,105	...	·23	2·29	16·41	2·01	1·00	·39	7·08	29·41	32·73	4
29	204	9,864	46,986	·01	·04	24·83	12·11	6·04	4·18	·26	12·62	60·09	34·53	5
25	169	4,335	29,124	·00	·01	7·82	13·97	3·89	4·28	·21	5·27	35·45	34·66	6
35	261	5,670	37,842	...	·02	33·71	14·05	4·13	2·27	·44	9·62	64·24	31·15	7
55	325	7,371	52,135	...	·00	24·54	10·81	4·28	·95	·29	6·73	47·60	39·17	8
182	464	6,655	23,623	...	·10	·32	9·43	2·87	1·85	·41	5·87	20·85	23·18	9
18	367	12,687	70,232	...	·00	45·60	8·68	3·59	3·20	·39	13·56	75·02	50·03	10
21	278	14,821	73,680	...	·02	42·68	12·74	1·74	2·83	·28	15·18	75·47	52·98	11
15	222	7,828	33,961	...	·01	20·24	10·14	3·12	3·16	·31	11·08	48·06	26·15	12
13	140	5,992	15,210	·01	·07	1·32	17·22	1·78	·87	·33	14·04	35·64	31·88	13
38	202	1,660	20,770	...	·06	8·63	19·97	·39	8·40	·40	3·29	41·14	45·04	14
12	82	1,062	9,969	...	...	4·61	26·80	·37	5·20	·34	4·45	41·77	67·30	15
61	300	6,180	36,195	...	·00	23·19	14·04	·90	7·86	·46	9·57	56·02	61·60	16
32	93	580	5,547	...	...	4·90	15·99	·12	·54	·41	2·57	24·53	71·34	17
42	184	1,086	21,504	...	...	3·61	29·63	·31	1·87	·32	1·90	37·64	63·52	18
30	86	436	5,070	...	·16	·02	13·36	·12	·12	·26	1·32	15·37	20·81	19
115	293	695	16,976	·06	·13	·26	16·64	·12	·17	·32	·76	18·46	17·62	20
55	96	111	6,326	...	·02	...	16·97	·04	·01	·27	·31	17·62	26·02	21
54	217	420	15,223	1·36	·04	·00	21·17	·10	·06	·34	·66	23·73	23·39	22
27	144	128	8,180	1·03	...	·00	16·53	·16	·15	·32	·29	18·48	16·97	23
6	48	48	3,124	·44	·01	...	13·14	·08	·01	·22	·22	14·12	16·90	24
1,123	5,494	112,139	666,850	0·10	·07	13·91	14·64	2·95	2·52	·34	6·98	41·51	38·75	
...	12	186	1,143	...	1·13	20·35	6·35	4·89	5·50	·49	7·52	46·23	70·06	1
4	15	30	317	...	...	5·49	10·16	6·41	2·84	1·37	2·75	29·02	119·40	2
...	7	135	407	...	...	·05	4·35	6·82	3·01	·38	7·26	21·87	34·70	3
...	6	118	613	...	...	25·38	3·78	6·32	4·68	·49	9·69	50·34	58·77	4

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Injur		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident
									Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*										
	Násik District.										
5	Násik	21,190	...	41	284	370	205	122	1	...	20
6	Yeola	16,559	...	35	654	186	112	69	...	...	7
7	Devláli Cantonment.	2,894	...	...	1	11	8	9	...	...	1
8	Málegaon do. ...	3,222	...	2	120	31	13	24	...	...	2
	Thána District.										
9	Thána	15,410	...	5	270	131	51	26	1	1	6
10	Kalyán	10,749	...	12	213	134	40	48	1	...	9
11	City of Bombay ...	730,475	17	1,460	20,751	2,294	2,736	7,074	55	33	448
	Kolába District.										
12	Panvel	10,152	...	1	96	39	52	35	...	1	3
13	Alibág	5,996	...	8	5	28	13	12	...	...	3
14	Mahád	7,738	...	...	...	82	22	5	2	...	2
	Ahmednagar District.										
15	Ahmednagar ...	35,784	1	6	1,511	237	216	556	1	1	21
16	Sangamner... ...	13,801	...	...	441	48	98	65	...	...	2
17	Ahmednagar Cantonment.	5,370	...	...	81	6	10	8	...	...	1
	Poona District.										
18	Poona	120,543	2	15	6,656	806	1,214	548	1	...	13
19	Junnar	9,675	...	...	70	59	10	13	...	...	1
20	Poona Cantonment .	26,519	...	5	510	90	60	148	...	...	5
21	Kirkee do. ...	10,797	...	...	315	44	32	83	...	...	2
	Sholápur District.										
22	Sholápur	74,808	...	...	3,715	705	475	302	1	1	40
23	Bársi	24,242	...	...	529	84	117	59	...	2	10
24	Pandharpur ...	32,405	...	...	1,140	140	257	83	...	...	13
	Sátára District.										
25	Sátára	25,403	...	...	625	46	204	87	...	...	8
26	Wái	13,989	...	...	166	39	49	42	...	...	2
27	Karád	11,499	...	...	418	30	35	9	...	1	1
	Ratnágiri District.										
28	Vengurla	19,018	...	...	1	112	30	43	1	...	2
29	Ratnágiri	16,042	...	...	256	106	64	71	1	...	6

VI—*continued.*

RIES.		11	12	13									14
				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.									
Snake-bite, *or* killed *by* wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes.	No.
												For the year. / Mean of previous five years.	
2	23	231	1,276	...	1·91	13·22	17·21	9·54	5·68	1·07	10·75	59·38 / 95·73	5
...	7	123	1,186	...	2·11	39·50	11·23	6·76	4·17	·42	7·43	71·62 / 72·13	6
...	1	26	56	...	...	a·35	3·80	2·76	3·11	·35	8·98	19·35 / 31·24	7
...	2	49	241	...	·62	37·24	9·62	4·03	7·45	·62	15·20	74·78 / 45·57	8
1	9	304	796	...	·32	17·52	8·50	3·31	1·69	·58	19·73	51·65 / 59·15	9
1	11	112	570	...	1·12	19·81	12·47	3·72	4·47	1·02	10·42	53·03 / 53·29	10
...	536	15,318	50,186	·02	1·92	27·29	3·02	3·60	9·30	·70	20·14	65·99 / 74·15	11
...	4	138	365	...	·10	9·46	3·84	5·12	3·45	·30	13·59	35·05 / 19·13	12
...	3	69	138	...	1·34	·83	4·67	2·17	2·00	·50	11·51	23·02 / 31·1[illegible]	13
...	4	69	182	...	...	...	10·59	2·84	·65	·52	8·52	23·52 / 29·18	14
...	23	472	3,022	·03	·16	42·23	6·62	6·04	15·54	·64	13·19	84·45 / [illegible]	15
...	2	153	807	...	...	31·95	8·48	7·10	4·71	·14	11·09	[illegible]	16
...	1	34	140	...	...	15·08	1·12	1·86	1·43	·10	6·33	26·07 / 11·31	17
2	16	242	9,499	·02	·12	55·22	6·69	10·07	4·54	·13	2·31	78·51 / 6·11	
...	1	59	212	...	...	7·24	6·10	1·03	1·34	·10	6·10	[illegible]	
...	5	379	1,197	...	·19	19·21	3·39	2·26	5·57	·19	14·28	[illegible]	18
...	2	55	531	...	...	29·17	4·08	2·06	7·69	·19	5·19	[illegible] / 2·34	
1	43	822	6,062	...	...	49·60	9·41	6·34	4·03	·57	10·38	[illegible]	
...	12	191	992	...	...	21·82	3·46	4·83	2·43	·50	7·85	[illegible]	
...	13	265	1,898	...	...	35·18	4·32	7·03	2·56	·10	8·18	[illegible] / [illegible]	
3	11	222	1,195	...	...	24·52	1·80	8·01	3·41	·43	8·71	[illegible]	
...	2	214	512	...	...	11·87	2·79	3·50	3·00	·14	15·31	[illegible]	
1	3	97	592	...	...	36·35	2·61	3·04	·78	·26	5·41	[illegible] / ·14	19
...	3	81	270	...	...	·05	5·89	1·58	2·26	·15	1[illegible]	14[illegible]	
1	8	111	616	...	...	15·96	6·61	3·09	1·42	·50	6·32	[illegible]	

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Injur		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
									Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS— *continued.*										
	Belgaum District.										
30	Belgaum	26,237	1	...	915	106	49	68	2	...	16
31	Gokák	9,860	...	...	36	47	73	48	...	...	2
32	Athni	11,107	...	...	1,165	87	50	41	...	1	6
33	Belgaum Cantonment.	8,927	...	...	220	24	10	21	...	1	...
	Dhárwár District.										
34	Dhárwár	30,593	...	...	452	224	69	101	3	3	14
35	Hubli	60,214	...	...	1,699	136	111	244	1	3	20
36	Gadag-Bettigeri ...	30,652	...	1	1,329	69	36	123	...	1	7
37	Ránebennur ...	14,851	...	...	1,379	40	12	84	1	...	21
	Bijápur District.										
38	Bijápur	23,776	1	...	1,007	60	39	114	2	...	19
39	Kaládgi	4,950	...	...	320	18	13	18	...	...	...
	Kánara District.										
40	Kárwár	16,774	...	...	1	124	20	19	...	...	1
41	Kumta	10,818	...	...	...	71	20	15	...	...	4
	Surat District.										
42	Surat	119,171	...	11	2,291	1,379	229	2,120	...	...	21
43	Bulsár	12,857	...	9	161	91	17	99	...	...	5
	Broach District.										
44	Broach	42,862	1	1	490	725	67	844	1	...	15
45	Jambusar	10,181	...	...	376	122	2	257	...	...	3
	Kaira District.										
46	Kaira	10,313	...	...	382	167	12	209	...	...	3
47	Nadiád	31,435	...	...	1,253	520	60	384	...	1	20
48	Borsad	13,001	...	...	64	135	15	137	...	...	6
49	Kapadvanj	15,405	...	...	257	252	36	207	...	...	9
	Panch Mahálś District.										
50	Godhra	20,898	...	...	147	168	11	19	1	1	6
51	Dohad	13,990	...	...	486	302	13	10	...	1	6
	Ahmedabad District.										
52	Ahmedabad ...	181,774	...	...	541	6,611	178	1,909	...	2	48
53	Gogha	4,798	...	...	59	129	10	14	...	...	...
54	Viramgám	18,952	...	...	3	550	9	171	1	...	6
55	Dholka	14,971	...	...	2	551	17	60	...	...	9
56	Ahmedabad Cantonment.	3,492	...	...	31	38	...	...	...	...	...

VI—*continued.*

RIES.		11	12	13									14
				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.									
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes. For the year.	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
...	18	367	1,524	0·04	...	34·37	4·04	1·87	2·59	0·69	13·99	58·09	80·21	30
...	2	109	315	...	...	3·65	4·77	7·40	4·87	0·20	11·06	31·95	77·78	31
...	7	192	1,542	...	...	104·89	7·83	4·50	3·69	0·63	17·29	138·83	42·15	32
...	1	66	342	...	...	24·65	2·69	1·12	2·35	0·11	7·39	38·31	65·23	33
...	20	418	1,284	...	...	14·77	7·32	2·26	3·30	0·66	13·66	41 97	64·13	34
...	24	777	2,991	...	...	28·22	2·26	1·84	4·05	0·40	12·90	49·67	59·25	35
...	8	397	2,463	...	0·03	59·67	2·25	1·17	4·02	0·26	12·95	80·35	44·61	36
...	22	303	1,840	...	...	92·86	2·69	0·81	5·66	1·48	20 40	123·90	43·43	37
1	22	256	1,499	0·04	...	42·35	2·52	1·64	4·80	0·93	10·77	63 05	34·12	38
...	...	31	400	...	...	64·65	3·63	2·63	3·63	...	6·26	80·80	31·00	39
...	1	134	308	...	...	0·06	7·39	1·73	1·13	0·06	7·99	18·36	21·50	40
...	4	202	312	...	...	...	6·56	1·85	1·39	0·37	18 67	28·84	24·92	41
...	21	1,499	7,550	...	0 09	19·22	11·57	1·92	17·79	0·18	12·58	63·35	48·56	42
...	5	50	432	...	0·70	12 52	7·08	1·32	7·70	0·39	3·89	33·60	50·33	43
2	18	625	2,771	0·02	0·02	11·43	16·92	1·56	19·69	0·42	14·59	64·65	85·50	44
1	4	13	774	...	...	36·93	11·99	0·20	25·23	0·39	1·28	76·02	68·38	45
1	4	57	831	...	...	37·04	16·19	1·16	20·27	0·39	5·53	80·58	62·65	46
2	23	298	2,538	...	...	39 86	16·54	1·91	12·22	0·73	9·48	80·74	81·23	47
...	6	162	519	...	...	4·92	10·38	1·16	10·54	0·46	12·46	39·92	116·35	48
...	10	163	925	...	...	16·68	16·36	2·34	13·44	0·65	10·58	60 05	118·23	49
1	9	98	452	...	...	7·03	8·04	0·53	0·91	0·43	4·69	21·63	140·99	50
1	8	70	889	...	...	34·74	21·59	0·93	0·72	0·57	5·00	63·55	170·13	51
1	51	1,626	10,916	...	...	2·98	36·37	0·98	10·50	0·28	8·94	60·05	81·52	52
...	...	72	284	...	...	12·30	26·88	2·08	2·92	...	15·01	59·19	99·65	53
...	7	156	896	...	...	0·16	29 02	0·48	9·02	0·37	8·23	47·28	85·87	54
1	10	175	815	...	...	0·13	36·80	1·14	4·01	0·67	11·69	54·44	88 03	55
...	...	6	75	...	...	8·88	10·88	...	...	...	1·72	21·48	15·16	56

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Injur		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
									Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*concluded.*										
	Karáchi District.										
57	Karáchi	112,900	...	2	2,181	1,647	174	649	1	...	31
	Hyderabad District.										
58	Hyderabad ...	68,823	...	8	283	1,205	...	983	1	1	33
	Thar and Párkar District.										
59	Umarkot	4,899	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	1
	Lárkhána District.										
60	Lárkhána	14,543	37	...	...	530	6	1	...	...	7
	Sukkur District.										
61	Shikárpur	49,491	114	11	1	1,012	41	67	2	3	11
62	Sukkur	30,890	82	...	...	715	27	53	...	...	14
	Upper Sind Frontier District.										
63	Jacobabad	10,727	33	2	...	248	3	...	...	...	2
	Total of Towns ...	2,416,358	289	1,663	57,732	24,555	7,956	18,910	84	58	1,027
	Total for the Presidency ...	18,481,362	1,825	2,732	281,269	259,704	55,443	59,349	254	262	5,024

VI—*concluded.*

RIES.		11	12	13										14
				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								From all Causes.		
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	No.
...	32	1,690	6,375	...	0·02	19·32	14·59	1·54	5·75	0·28	14·97	56·47	72·98	57
...	35	604	3,118	...	0·12	4·11	17·51	...	14·28	0·51	8·77	45·30	45·42	58
...	1	6	206	...	...	...	40·62	...	...	0·20	1·23	42·05	149·08	59
...	7	136	717	2·55	...	...	36·44	0·41	0·07	0·48	9·35	49·30	42·82	60
1	17	1,040	2,303	2·30	0·22	0·02	20·45	0·83	1·35	0·34	21·02	46·53	40·94	61
1	15	155	1,047	2·66	...	...	23·15	0·87	1·72	0·49	5·00	33·89	29·31	62
...	2	113	401	3·07	0·19	...	23·12	0·28	...	0·19	10·53	37·38	42·57	63
30	1,199	32,371	144,675	0·12	0·69	23·89	10·16	3·29	7·83	0·49	13·40	59·87	66·47	
1,153	6,693	144,510	811,525	0·09	0·15	15·22	14·05	3·00	3·21	0·37	7·82	43·91	42·22	

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.—DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1903.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	25	2	2,641	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	23	1	...	...	14	14	28	·02	·02	·02	2·79	1
2	Násik	16	...	1,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2
3	Thána	11	1	1,631	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	·02	·01	4·52	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	2	1	4	3	1	...	...	1	11	6	17	·02	·02	·02	1·18	4
5	Kolába	11	...	1,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	2	1,352	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	6	4	10	·01	·01	·01	1·41	6
7	Poona	12	2	1,187	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1·46	7
8	Sholápur	10	...	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·63	8
9	Sátára	15	...	1,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	...	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	1	1,073	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2·39	11
12	Dhárwár	17	...	1,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·57	12
13	Bijápur...	10	1	1,116	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	·90	13
14	Kánara	13	1	1,287	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	4	·01	...	·01	·43	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	...	776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	15
16	Broach...	8	1	408	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	·01	...	3·19	16
17	Kaira	11	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·82	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	...	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·68	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	...	869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·71	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	12	...	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·87	20
21	Hyderabad	13	3	1,411	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	12	...	...	...	...	27	31	58	·05	·07	·06	1·54	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	9	...	668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	22
23	Lárkhána	11	11	712	77	...	...	...	...	18	211	212	281	94	89	1	6	493	419	912	1·39	1·39	1·39	·54	23
24	Sukkur...	9	7	609	51	...	...	...	...	168	159	40	106	72	66	11	...	346	306	652	1·23	1·27	1·25	...	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier.	5	5	390	13	...	...	...	...	2	10	34	...	32	52	...	...	70	60	130	·54	·59	·56	·26	25
	Total for the Presidency.	283	38	25,847	165	2	2	2	...	191	413	338	407	239	212	12	7	976	849	1,825	·10	·09	·09	2·06	

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1903.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7		8			9	10
No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Number of these deaths among Children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																										
1	Khándesh	25	9	2,641	26	5	12	15	16	16	7	9	1	1	1	1	18	52	50	102	44	49	0·07	0·07	0·07	0·37	1
2	Násik	16	14	1,645	47	128	60	18	21	22	14	14	6	7	2	20	43	200	155	355	117	231	0·48	0·38	0·43	0·14	2
3	Thána	11	10	1,631	27	1	9	12	20	20	16	2	12	10	4	13	45	75	59	134	31	85	0·18	0·15	0·16	0·39	3
4	City of Bombay... ...	1	1	1	1	95	226	353	355	236	96	52	22	12	1	2	10	795	665	1,460	436	441	1·70	2·28	1·92	0·97	4
5	Kolába	11	10	1,481	47	1	11	14	19	28	14	13	17	5	3	12	6	72	71	143	51	86	0·24	0·23	0·24	0·39	5
	Central Registration District.																										
6	Ahmednagar	14	9	1,352	18	5	5	2	5	5	1	1	1	...	6	...	9	24	16	40	19	16	0·06	0·04	0·05	0·08	6
7	Poona	12	6	1,187	8	...	1	1	9	2	13	4	...	1	1	...	...	18	14	32	21	3	0·04	0·03	0·03	0·17	7
8	Sholápur	10	2	716	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	6	1	4	8	12	3	2	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·10	8
9	Sátára	15	1	1,342	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	8	1,306	42	9	3	19	30	20	6	17	7	3	...	2	...	67	49	116	31	42	0·12	0·08	0·10	0·31	10
	Southern Registration District.																										
11	Belgaum	11	1	1,073	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	0·16	11
12	Dhárwar...	17	3	1,298	6	...	1	7	...	...	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	5	12	17	4	6	...	0·02	0·02	0·32	12
13	Bijápur	10	3	1,116	5	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	6	3	2	0·01	...	0·01	0·15	13
14	Kánara	13	6	1,287	17	6	3	10	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	18	29	3	1	0·05	0·08	0·06	0·95	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																										
15	Surat	10	5	776	9	3	6	12	13	9	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	27	24	51	15	21	0·09	0·08	0·08	0·07	15
16	Broach	8	1	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0·01	...	...	...	16
17	Kaira	11	1	605	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	0·02	17
18	Panch Mahals	7	...	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	...	869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	19
	Sind Registration District.																										
20	Karáchi	12	7	632	22	12	6	6	5	6	3	6	4	...	...	...	8	32	24	56	9	28	0·13	0·12	0·14	0·25	20
21	Hyderabad	13	11	1,411	25	2	18	1	7	32	19	10	9	6	1	6	14	73	52	125	13	28	0·13	0·12	0·13	0·19	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	9	1	668	5	...	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	2	1	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·05	22
23	Lárkhána...	11	5	712	4	3	9	1	...	...	...	4	2	3	1	1	...	11	13	24	8	7	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·04	23
24	Sukkur	9	1	609	1	3	1	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	1	...	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·11	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	2	390	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	0·03	0·01	0·02	0·17	25
	Total for the Presidency.	283	117	25,847	320	276	375	477	509	402	199	142	89	49	22	65	127	1,488	1,244	2,732	816	1,082	0·16	0·14	0·15	0·23	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—DEATHS *registered from* FEVERS *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1903.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.														Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khandesh	25	25	2,641	2,275	1,678	1,751	1,614	1,581	1,479	1,247	1,0[illegible]	1,093	1,316	1,550	1,921	1,987	9,511	9,561	19,072	13·13	13·56	13·37	18·66	1
2	Nasik	16	16	1,445	1,453	1,382	1,137	[illegible]	1,139	647	741	78	891	870	982	1,182	1,1[illegible]	6,158	5,778	11,936	14·92	14·30	14·61	14·1	2
3	Thana	11	11	1,631	1,567	1,554	1,389	1,336	1,158	972	710	716	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	885	1,2[illegible]	1,381	6,977	6,373	13,350	16·53	15·[illegible]	16·03	13·47	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	246	210	214	187	171	103	159	174	160	167	197	210	1,341	933	2,274	2·90	3·2[illegible]	3·02	7·53	4
5	Kolaba	11	11	1,434	1,315	949	836	826	866	636	462	611	856	757	754	924	1,15[illegible]	5,011	4,680	9,691	16·46	15·54	16·00	14·94	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,352	1,184	959	880	741	709	566	567	761	959	932	1,036	891	76[illegible]	4,837	4,894	9,731	11·67	11·66	11·66	9·83	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,187	1,121	1,292	1,130	1,[illegible]47	1,082	1,017	901	915	1,193	1,0[illegible]5	1,1[illegible]	9[illegible]9	85[illegible]	6,5[illegible]5	5,879	12,4[illegible]	3·24	11·98	12·61	15·00	7
8	Sholapur	13	13	713	690	847	631	572	565	587	553	788	927	923	1,020	944	811	4,637	4,571	9,208	12·82	12·77	12·79	13·08	8
9	Satara	15	15	1,342	1,234	1,270	959	891	846	755	678	952	1,1[illegible]8	1,071	1,05[illegible]	1,[illegible]9	1,06[illegible]	5,939	5,951	11,953	10·55	10·31	10·43	7·79	9
10	Ratnagiri	10	10	1,3[illegible]6	1,317	699	81[illegible]	1,014	1,025	1,027	648	817	891	755	822	741	1,07[illegible]	5,519	5,380	10,899	10·08	8·67	9·33	11·03	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,0[illegible]3	1,004	817	754	831	730	475	591	638	719	698	711	722	79[illegible]	4,573	4,018	8,591	8·73	8·13	8·4[illegible]	4·88	11
12	Dharwar	17	17	1,2[illegible]8	1,2[illegible]6	1,39[illegible]	1,[illegible]93	9[illegible]	862	722	785	924	986	900	1,252	1,35[illegible]	1,6[illegible]	6,543	6,3[illegible]	12,9[illegible]	11·67	11·51	11·6[illegible]	9·95	12
13	Bijapur	10	10	1,116	1,[illegible]16	50[illegible]	433	421	727	643	623	677	635	5[illegible]3	62[illegible]	742	6[illegible]	3,65[illegible]	3,5[illegible]5	7,244	9·94	9·76[illegible]	9·85	7·8[illegible]	13
14	Kanara	13	13	1,287	1,068	869	725	703	639	493	553	697	599	516	536	551	655	3,944	3,602	7,546	16·71	16·50	16·61	14·83	14
	Gujarat Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	776	724	1,754	1,482	1,351	975	661	622	576	646	623	759	971	1,1[illegible]	5,628	5,922[illegible]	11,55[illegible]	17·71	18·55	18·14	23·36	15
16	Broach	8	8	4[illegible]8	3[illegible]5	7[illegible]7	5[illegible]6	6[illegible]4	4[illegible]3	3[illegible]8	435	357	41[illegible]	525	6[illegible]	8[illegible]7	77	3,8[illegible]	3,6[illegible]	7,[illegible]4	24·[illegible]	25·[illegible]	24·[illegible]	21·[illegible]	16
17	Kaira	11	11	695	572	1,[illegible]7[illegible]	1,[illegible]39	1,[illegible]5[illegible]	8[illegible]7	6[illegible]7	453	411	52[illegible]	6[illegible]6	7[illegible]9	974	9[illegible]	5,[illegible]43	5,[illegible]9[illegible]	11,[illegible]42	13·43	14·[illegible]6	14·1[illegible]	23·73	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	691	534	598	[illegible]92	35[illegible]	381	33[illegible]	2[illegible]3	211	25[illegible]	2[illegible]6	34[illegible]	455	36[illegible]	2,[illegible]00	2,026	4,[illegible]26	15·60	15·71	15·66	1[illegible]·5	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	12	869	837	3,15[illegible]	2,[illegible]8	2,768	2,153	1,58[illegible]	1,[illegible]41	939	1,209	1,679	2,141	2,554	2,709	12,[illegible]93	12,211	24,80[illegible]	30·91	31·49	31·19	47·3[illegible]	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karachi	12	11	632	6[illegible]3	8[illegible]8	734	5[illegible]	522	334	279	294	291	305	491	618	70[illegible]	3,319	2,744	6,05[illegible]	13·44	13·96	13·67	15·60	20
21	Hyderabad	13	13	1,411	1,[illegible]12	1,9[illegible]2	1,79[illegible]	1,84[illegible]	1,547	1,12[illegible]	9[illegible]8	759	73[illegible]	762	1,[illegible]61	1,93[illegible]	1,[illegible]0[illegible]	9,112	7,[illegible]4[illegible]	16,[illegible]51	16·75	16·[illegible]5	16·7[illegible]	14·[illegible]6	1
22	Thar and Parkar ...	9	9	6[illegible]8	66[illegible]	[illegible]61	935	8[illegible]7	[illegible]75	4[illegible]6	324	259	24[illegible]	270	3[illegible]2	[illegible]38	6[illegible]	3[illegible]9[illegible]	2,[illegible]82	6,2[illegible]	17·8[illegible]	16·6[illegible]	17·2[illegible]	4·[illegible]6	22
23	Larkhana	11	11	712	713	1,[illegible]10	1,[illegible]31	1,[illegible]3[illegible]	1,[illegible]2[illegible]	9[illegible]5	9[illegible]8	86[illegible]	1,[illegible]65	7[illegible]1	1,[illegible]03	1,[illegible]575	1,[illegible]	7,[illegible]85	6,[illegible]23	[illegible]4,111	21·[illegible]5	21·[illegible]9	21·5	2[illegible]·[illegible]5	23
24	Sukkur	9	9	6[illegible]9	61[illegible]	9[illegible]8	6[illegible]1	5[illegible]1	632	67[illegible]	695	507	51[illegible]	6[illegible]4	91[illegible]	1,3[illegible]8	1,0[illegible]2	4,737	4,3[illegible]4	9,041	6·82	17·[illegible]3	17·29	15·92	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier	5	5	3[illegible]0	391	4[illegible]6	239	21[illegible]	194	172	213	6[illegible]	22[illegible]	251	3[illegible]5	428	28[illegible]	1,703[illegible]	1,455	3,155	13·09	14·24	14·[illegible]	17·51	25
	Total for the Presidency ...	283	282	25,847	24,[illegible]0[illegible]	28,350	2[illegible],20[illegible]	21,[illegible]0[illegible]	22,356	17,6[illegible]2	15,631	15,773	18,611	18,738	21,[illegible]41	25,3[illegible]4	25,[illegible]86	3[illegible],04[illegible]	125,[illegible]5[illegible]	256,70[illegible]	14·[illegible]6	14·[illegible]4	14·051	·[illegible]60	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX-A.—DEATHS *registered from* PLAGUE *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1903.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.														Total.			Ratio of Death per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khandesh	25	24	2,641	503	3,802	3,5[illegible]6	2,354	980	17	...	...	157	1,043	1,275	1,[illegible]97	1,672	8,[illegible]74	7,859	16,163	11·51	11·14	11·33	3·91	1
2	Nasik	16	16	1,[illegible]45	318	2,2[illegible]3	1,24[illegible]	959	3[illegible]3	47	24	74	525	79[illegible]	1,493	1,1[illegible]	872	4,[illegible]0	4,859	9,[illegible]85	11[illegible]	12·[illegible]	11·[illegible]0	5·[illegible]	2
3	Thana	11	10	1,631	86	5[illegible]0	6[illegible]6	444	412	131	1[illegible]5	79	72	77	76	26	85	1,474	1,1[illegible]	2,[illegible]62	3·[illegible]1	3·[illegible]5	3·28	2·[illegible]7	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	1,6[illegible]3	3,[illegible]6	5,[illegible]53	5,721	1,58[illegible]	657	347	335	322	2[illegible]2	22[illegible]	270	15,[illegible]64	7,487	2[illegible],[illegible]51	2[illegible]·37	25[illegible]·0	27·[illegible]	2[illegible]·7	4
5	Kolaba	11	10	1,481	65	329	313	357	171	14	1	9	54	53	48	23	69	827	605	1,4[illegible]2	2·71	2·[illegible]1	2·36	1·[illegible]5	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,352	431	1,563	1,851	1,571	543	30	10	131	1,895	3,565	5,049	2,846	2,888	10,303	11,144	21,447	24·[illegible]1	26·[illegible]5	25·63	·07	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,187	241	4,576	3,773	1,302	175	7	10	34	153	641	927	1,[illegible]23	1,247	7,072	6,991	14,063	14·19	14·08	14·13	7·14	7
8	Sholapur	10	10	716	427	3,114	4,239	1,804	307	32	64	427	1,[illegible]05	3,[illegible]79	4,366	3,[illegible]1	2,630	12,297	12,941	25,238	33·92	36·[illegible]5	35·02	2·[illegible]7	8
9	Satara	15	15	1,342	433	5,330	4,[illegible]25	2,[illegible]45	896	143	374	999	1,927	3,[illegible]5	3,[illegible]72	2,629	2,038	13,[illegible]3	14,[illegible]30	28,[illegible]3	23·[illegible]5	25·[illegible]4	24·[illegible]0	12·[illegible]5	9
10	Ratnagiri	10	9	1,3[illegible]6	34	27	32	65	141	60	85	33	52	35	10	18	65	331	293	624	[illegible]·0	[illegible]·47	·53	·35	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	530	4,702	3,[illegible]53	3,151	1,613	603	1,[illegible]13	2,378	5,601	6,864	6,032	4,617	3,202	22,275	22,766	45,[illegible]21	14·41	16·[illegible]5	15·47	18·47	11
12	Dharwar	17	17	1,298	641	5,218	4,[illegible]72	2,0[illegible]0	520	141	553	2,428	4,[illegible]14	6,[illegible]72	9,9[illegible]0	6,[illegible]88	4,637	24,007	23,015	47,[illegible]22	12·[illegible]8	14·[illegible]1	13·[illegible]4	11·[illegible]4	12
13	Bijapur	10	10	1,116	355	1,342	1,206	460	83	6	3	27	321	1,75[illegible]	2,924	3,388	4,1[illegible]3	7,9[illegible]2	7,681	15,6[illegible]3	21·[illegible]1	21·61	20·[illegible]1	1	13
14	Kanara	13	6	1,287	34	77	51	33	11	1	1	9	87	86	52	77	79	303	261	564	1·28	1·19	1·24	·8[illegible]	4
	Gujarat Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	9	776	125	1,205	1,516	1,687	765	164	95	163	278	208	207	314	178	3,288	3,522	6,8[illegible]0	10·35	11·[illegible]6	10·69	3·72	15
16	Broach	8	8	4[illegible]8	35	76	126	264	148	10	...	...	49	411	472	2[illegible]6	214	,953	1,014	1,[illegible]67	6·[illegible]2	7·[illegible]4	6·[illegible]4	4·[illegible]0	6
17	Kaira	11	11	695	274	1,821	3,468	6,613	3,420	316	...	...	18	211	410	4[illegible]5	765	7,[illegible]98	9,739	17,[illegible]37	19·[illegible]6	23·[illegible]4	21·[illegible]3	2·[illegible]1	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	6[illegible]1	47	123	118	150	64	4	...	...	30	26[illegible]	374	373	240	845	897	1,742	8·40	6·[illegible]6	7·[illegible]7	2·[illegible]5	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	10	869	64	459	521	917	452	50	1	...	4	3	20	82	188	1,248	1,459	2,[illegible]07	3·04	3·[illegible]7	3·39	·[illegible]6	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karachi	12	5	632	5	98	137	494	743	576	53	5	...	7	35	33	28	1,[illegible]08	991	2,[illegible]89	4·87	5·[illegible]1	4·94	[illegible]·[illegible]7	20
21	Hyderabad	13	4	1,411	33	8[illegible]	33	60	108	19	...	...	1	33	70	89	100	293	228	521	·54	·[illegible]6	·56	·[illegible]4	21
22	Thar and Parkar ...	9	...	668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Larkhana	11	1	712	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Sukkur	9	2	609	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
25	Upper Sind Frontier.	5	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	Total for the Presidency ...	283	222	25,847	4,723	38,310	38,[illegible]78	32,168	17,571	3,931	3,268	8,083	17,454	30,4[illegible]9	37,[illegible]13	29,179	24,451	141,559	129,71[illegible]	2[illegible]1,2[illegible]5	14·[illegible]5	15·[illegible]4	15·[illegible]4	[illegible]	

ANNUAL FORM NO. X.—DEATHS *registered from* DYSENTERY *and* DIARRHŒA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1903.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
		Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh ...	25	25	2,641	1,905	963	1,088	858	1,061	1,095	1,021	918	1,155	1,246	1,098	1,135	1,241	7,053	5,826	12,879	9·77	8·26	9·02	11·05	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,645	1,050	419	410	366	421	324	474	545	557	454	519	494	456	2,991	2,448	5,439	7·25	6·05	6·67	7·87	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,631	375	160	109	51	55	59	69	93	151	90	81	84	117	640	479	1,119	1·51	1·23	1 35	2·25	3
4	City of Bombay...	1	1	1	1	317	263	243	271	217	205	234	206	191	176	169	244	1,468	1,268	2,736	3·13	4·35	3·61	5·90	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,481	455	138	120	117	90	72	64	95	148	118	87	92	112	713	540	1,253	2·34	1·79	2·07	3·61	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	14	1,352	986	400	286	291	303	303	410	518	685	649	546	420	238	2,720	2,329	5,049	6·52	5·55	6·03	1·75	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,187	670	378	432	302	321	310	313	508	646	499	440	251	111	2,337	2,174	4,511	4·69	4·43	4·56	7·04	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	506	341	211	162	144	136	172	276	410	465	348	312	283	1,731	1,549	3,280	4·77	4·3.	4·75	10·55	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,342	823	349	257	302	346	314	398	413	517	561	589	464	465	2,543	2,432	4,975	4·47	4·21	4·34	5·69	9
10	Ratnágiri ...	10	10	1,306	915	347	307	210	256	354	291	325	378	316	294	161	98	1,779	1,558	3,337	3· 5	2·51	2·8	3·90	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	679	261	224	232	212	265	318	379	451	364	310	280	251	1,770	1,777	3,547	3·73	·62	3·57	5·36	11
12	Dhárwár ...	17	17	1,298	477	150	102	106	102	112	145	219	206	212	199	188	189	983	947	1,930	1·75	1·72	1·7	2·2	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,116	607	134	89	88	99	80	131	245	310	325	291	258	204	1,077	1,177	2,254	2·93	3·20	3·06	3·6	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,287	233	57	57	42	37	46	55	82	127	90	73	70	74	440	370	810	1·86	1·63	1·78	1·6	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	776	91	76	67	55	24	24	18	21	41	20	28	23	27	245	199	444	0 77	0·62	0·69	1·67	15
16	Broach	8	8	408	52	12	14	11	12	7	11	8	21	15	21	13	11	95	61	156	0 64	0·43	0·53	4·20	16
17	Kaira	11	11	605	179	101	59	62	50	45	36	62	82	75	57	39	39	402	305	707	1·07	0·90	0·99	5·90	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	691	20	4	4	2	5	3	5	9	6	2	1	6	5	29	23	52	0·22	0 18	0·20	13·1	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	11	869	54	50	48	47	31	11	11	14	23	51	39	24	40	218	171	389	0·53	0·44	0·49	3·83	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	12	7	632	15	23	20	28	21	24	16	15	15	11	9	10	22	129	85	214	0·52	0·13	0·48	1·16	20
21	Hyderabad ...	13	10	1,411	35	8	6	4	12	9	5	14	22	11	8	9	7	74	41	115	0·14	0·09	0·11	0·32	21
22	Thar and Párkar.	9	4	668	13	1	2	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	8	8	16	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·12	22
23	Lárkhána ...	11	10	712	23	3	2	1	...	5	24	9	13	2	5	2	4	40	30	70	0·11	0·10	0·10	0 10	23
24	Sukkur	9	6	609	17	20	4	9	10	20	3	6	15	14	16	10	13	86	54	140	0·31	0·22	0·27	0·37	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier.	5	6	390	13	3	2	1	...	...	2	...	4	5	3	1	...	15	6	21	0 12	0·06	0·09	0·08	25
	Total for the Presidency ...	283	266	25,847	10,224	4,715	4,203	3,613	3,885	3,835	4,198	5,009	6,189	5,787	5,239	4,517	4,253	29,586	25,857	55,443	3·10	2·89	3·00	5·00	

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